

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

Copyright, 1914 by the Proprietor.

WEATHER FORECAST  
FINE  
Barometer 30.06

November 17, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 63. 2 p.m. 74.  
Humidity " 86. " 67.

November 17, 1913

Temperature 6 a.m. 65. 2 p.m. 72.  
Humidity " 78. " 63.

2963 晚十叁月九年寅甲

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914.

二拜禮 號七十月一拾英

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
\$36 PER ANNUM.

## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### GERMANS AGAIN HURLED BACK.

### ALLIES ASSUME OFFENSIVE AND ANNIHILATE A REGIMENT.

Britain Votes £225,000,000 for War Purposes.

WAR COSTING US A MILLION STERLING DAILY.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

#### The War Vote.

Nov. 16, 6.40 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith expressed the regret of the House at the death of that distinguished and illustrious soldier, Earl Roberts. He would move to-morrow a resolution. Mr. Asquith proposed a vote of £225,000,000 and said that the recent vote of £100,000,000 had been expended in the actual conduct of military operations, loans to our Allies and in securing the country's food supplies, especially sugar.

The new vote would be principally for Army and Navy expenditure and also for loans, our own amounting to £43,000,000, Belgium £10,000,000 and Serbia £800,000. Interest would not be chargeable until the end of the war.

Then there were the Dominion loans. He pointed out that in the ordinary course South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada would be compelled to go to the London market. The Government would relieve them of that necessity to the extent of £30,250,000.

War Costs us £1,000,000 Daily.

Nov. 16, 6.40 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the cost of the war was a million pounds daily, which did not exceed the estimates, which were based on the enormous scale of the operations. He could not hold out any hope that the actual expenditure was likely to diminish. To-day's vote of 225 million sterling, he added, would provide till April and leave a reasonable margin.

Nov. 17, 8.40 p.m.

In the House of Commons, the vote of 225 millions sterling has been passed, as also has that for a million more men.

#### The Canopus Safe.

Mr. Chubb has announced that H.M.S. Canopus (which had been sent to strengthen Admiral Craddock's Fleet in South American waters) is quite safe.

#### More Floodings.

Nov. 16, 5.45 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—Along the Yser Canal and from Nieuport to above Dixmude there has been nothing but a simple cannonade. At Esternay there have been further floodings, and the submerged country now extends south of Dixmude to within five kilometres of Bixchoote.

The enemy's troops endeavoured to cross the canal between Dixmude and east of Bixchoote, but they have been hurled back beyond the bridges.

#### German Regiment Annihilated.

A German regiment has been annihilated southward of Bixchoote. Two German attacks southward of Ypres have been repulsed. We assumed the offensive and recaptured points d'appui which the enemy took a few days ago.

#### Slight Progress.

Nov. 16, 5.45 p.m.

The communique states that, between the Lys and the Oise, only small engagements have taken place. We have made partial progress with our approach works. There have been uneventful cannonades in the Aisne and Champagne districts. The enemy reattacked Saint Humer unsuccessfully. A German coup de main in the Forest of Apremont has failed. There has been little activity in the Vosges.

#### National Monument to Earl Roberts.

Nov. 16, 10.15 p.m.

Government motions will be introduced in both Houses of Parliament to-morrow for a national monument to the late Earl Roberts.

## TO-DAY'S WAR TELEGRAMS.

### Occupation of Tsingtau Complete.

Mr. S. Imai, Consul-General for Japan, forwards us the following official message, which reached him this morning:—

The Army Department published the following on the 16th inst.:—Having transferred the men, horses, etc., by noon of the 14th November, in conformity with the capitulation, the Eighteenth Army Division has completed the occupation of Tsingtau.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### Germans Thrown Back.

Nov. 16, 1.50 a.m.

The official communique issued at Paris in the evening stated that the most notable incident during the day had been the throwing back of the enemy to the right bank of the Yser canal. A portion of the left bank, which the Germans still held, has been completely evacuated.

We have recaptured, to the south of Bixchoote, a little wood which had been lost to the enemy, after a night attack.

The enemy, at the end of the day, unsuccessfully tried to take the offensive to the south of Ypres.

Nothing noteworthy has transpired elsewhere.

#### French Food Supply.

Nov. 16, 5.20 a.m.

A message from Bordeaux states that M. Caillaux, accompanied by his wife, has sailed for Brazil to enquire into the supply of foodstuffs to France and also the question of cable communications.

#### Turks Reinforced.

Nov. 16, 5.20 a.m.

A Petrograd official message says that in view of strong Turkish reinforcements from Chrysakala, Erzerum and Trabzon, the Russian advance guards retreated fighting.

The Turkish attempts to re-capture the Khanessur Pass have failed.

#### A Fitting End.

Nov. 16, 5.20 a.m.

Sir John French has wired to Lady Roberts expressing the grief of the Army at the loss of a much-loved chief. The message added:—"It seems a fitting ending to the life of so great a soldier that he should have passed away in the midst of the troops he loved so well, and within the sound of guns."

The Daily Mail announces that Lady Roberts has declined the offer of the burial of her husband in Westminster Abbey.

(Official Telegram from French Government through Peking.)

#### Terrible German Losses.

On the 13th the fighting was less violent throughout the North region. The German attack against the bridgehead of Nieuport failed. The German offensive also failed east and south-east of Ypres, where the Germans were obliged to abandon numerous killed on the ground. The Allies made detailed progress between La Bassée canal and Arras and forced the enemy back in the regions of Lassigny and the Aisne. Fierce fighting also took place in Argonne, with the result that the Germans sustained heavy losses, caused by the French artillery. The French artillery stopped, at the very beginning, the German attempts in the area around Verdun.

On the 14th the situation was calm and German attacks around Ypres were all repulsed. It is confirmed that in that region the Germans sustained very heavy losses; one battalion, starting on the 13th in the morning with an effective of 1,000 men, numbered in the evening only 120, who were taken prisoners. Numerous companies of infantry, as well as the Prussian Guard and the Bavarian Corps which, at the beginning of November, had a strength of about 250 or 300 men, have seen their numbers reduced now to 50 or 100 men.

#### (Havas Telegrams.)

Paris, Nov. 14, 6.15 p.m.

The Germans attacks on the great headbridge at Nieuport failed. We stopped several offensive attempts east and south-east of Ypres and made progress around Bixchoote. Fighting was resumed more fiercely in Argonne, our artillery stopping several partial offensives around Verdun.

Petrograd reports that fighting is proceeding in the Mazurian Lakes district; also at Soldan.

Athens reports that the Turks have destroyed the Smyrna-Cassaba railway.

## THE FALL OF TSINGTAU.

### German Officers Retaining Swords.

Tsingtau, Nov. 9.

At the meeting of the representatives of the allied and German commanders at the Moltke barracks on Saturday the stipulations of the Allies for the transfer of Tsingtau to them were accepted without any modification.

As a result to-day's conference was purely formal, and the transfer will take place to-morrow at the Moltke barracks, which are Gen. Kamio's headquarters.

An Imperial message allows the German officers to retain their swords in view of the fact that Tsingtau has been completely captured. The proceedings and arrangements referred to above represent a generous desire on the part of the Allies to soften the realities of the situation.

### The British Casualties.

Peking, Nov. 10.

The total British casualties in the fighting at Tsingtau were twelve non-commissioned officers and men killed, one man died of disease, while five officers and fifty-six non-commissioned officers and men were wounded.

Most of the wounded have recovered, while the remainder are doing well. Sergeants Payne and Miller were killed in action.

London, Nov. 9.

The terms of surrender of Tsingtau have been signed and the city has been transferred.

### An Unconditional Surrender.

Peking, Nov. 10.

The so-called terms of surrender of Tsingtau practically amount to an unconditional surrender. Any terms given are by grace of the Emperor of Japan.

It is unofficially stated that the terms of surrender are similar to those given to the Russian garrison of Port Arthur, when the Russians received the option to return home on parole or to proceed to Japan as prisoners of war.

The final defence of Tsingtau appears to have been poor. Chinese reports state that considerable numbers of Germans left Tsingtau prior to the final attack. Casualties of the Allies and Germans.

Tsingtau, Nov. 10.

The Japanese casualties are officially stated to total 1,700, of which 907 were sustained in the last week of the attack upon Tsingtau.

The British casualties are estimated at seventy. The Germans estimate their casualties at 1,000. The statement that Tsingtau had not been damaged requires modification to the extent that a few houses were damaged.

The formalities in connection with the transfer of Tsingtau to the Allies began to-day when large numbers of prisoners were paraded for a roll-call and were marched out of the town in the afternoon.

### The German Emperor's Orders.

Peking, Nov. 11.

Despatches from Tsingtau state that the final defence of Tsingtau was poor. Realising that defeat was unavoidable, the defence lacked force. There is general satisfaction throughout China that the orders of the German Emperor did not lead to a resistance to the last man. Vernacular papers comment caustically on the German Emperor's orders.

### The Thanks of the British Naval Force.

Tokyo, Nov. 11.

Captain Fitzmaurice, who is in command of the British Naval Force at Tsingtau, has replied expressing the thanks of the officers and men under his command for the gracious messages sent to them by the Emperor and Empress of Japan and the Crown Prince. Captain Fitzmaurice said that the British Force were honoured at hav-

## SHANGHAI RACES.

### The Championship Stakes.

The following description of the race for the Championship Stakes at Shanghai is from the Shanghai Mercury:—

The Champion Sweepstakes.— Value Tls. 1,000. Second Pony, Tls. 300. Third Pony, Tls. 200. For all China Ponies, Winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 25. One Mile and a Quarter.

lbs.

Mr. Henry Morris' ches.

Castlefield, Mr. Stewart 155-1

Mr. Dargor's grey Conces-

sion, Mr. J. K. Brand... 158-2

Mr. W. S. Jackson's grey

Suffolk, Mr. O. R. Barkill 161-3

Mr. Mobaw's spot.

Futurist, Mr. G. Morris 152-0

Messrs. Toeg and Speel-

man's br. Swane, Mr.

Heard... 158-0

Mr. Henry Morris' dun

Coranfield, Mr. Moller... 158-0

Mr. Lamerton's ches.

Bornite, Mr. Rowe... 158-0

For the great event of the meet-

ing there was an unusually small

field of seven, of which Suffolk

(late Sandiway, who was defeated

in the Leger), was easily favourite.

Sungari, winner of the Leger, was

a notable absentee on account of

lameness. After one false start,

Suffolk sprang into the lead with

Bornite, Cornfield and Futurist

next in order. Then Futurist

assumed command, Sandiway

being second, Cornfield third and

Bornite fourth. Nearing the mile-

post Futurist was five lengths in

front of Suffolk, who had Corn-

field on his heels and Bornite

close behind. No great change

took place along the back straight,

and at Probat Futurist was four

lengths ahead of Cornfield, who in

turn was three lengths in front

of Suffolk, Bornite being next

and the others close up. At the

Monument, Cornfield went

level with Futurist and

immediately afterwards took

first place, followed by Suffolk.

The latter then rushed into

the lead and was first to enter the

home straight, Castlefield being

now in close attendance. Half

way up the straight Castlefield

made a successful challenge to

the leader and romped home a

winner by a couple of lengths.

Suffolk was beaten out of second

place by Concession, by three

quarters of a length, Cornfield

getting fourth place and Bornite

fifth. Time, 2.30 4/5.

### Parl-Mutuel.

|              | Win. | Place. |
|--------------|------|--------|
| Futurist     | 96   | 152    |
| Castlefield  | 234  | 375    |
| Swanee       | 15   | 85     |
| Suffolk      | 687  | 748    |
| Cornfield    | 35   | 113    |
| Bornite      | 114  | 238    |
| Concession   | 10   | 50     |
| Blank Ticket | 8    | —      |

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| For Win, Dividend | \$23.10     |
| Place             | 1st \$ 6.80 |
|                   | 2nd \$16.60 |
|                   | 3rd \$ 5.90 |

### Good Proof.

Daddy—"No, your mother never drest the way you girls do to-day to catch a husband!"

Daughter—"Yes, but look at what she got."

ing been associated with the Japanese naval and military forces at the taking of Tsingtau. Enthusiasm in Petrograd. Petrograd, Nov. 10. The news of the fall of Tsingtau was enthusiastically received in Petrograd. Crowds at Kazan Cathedral carried Russian and Japanese flags and marched through the streets singing the National Anthem.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

#### CONDENSED.

Mr. Chubbill announces that H.M.S. Canopus is safe.

A German regiment has been annihilated southward of Bixchoote.

The Germans have now been completely thrown back to the right bank of the Yser Canal.

The Germans' efforts in the region of Ypres have been repulsed with very heavy losses.

Sir John French has telegraphed to Lady Roberts the grief felt by the Army at the loss of a much-loved chief.

The House of Commons has passed the votes for 225 million sterling and for a million more men for the Army.

Government motions are to be introduced in both Houses of Parliament for a national monument to Earl Roberts.

Mr. Asquith states that the cost of the war to Britain is a million sterling daily, which does not exceed the estimates.

The Daily Mail says Lady Roberts has declined the offer of the burial of Earl Roberts in Westminster Abbey.

M. Caillaux, accompanied by his wife, has sailed for Brazil on a mission to enquire into the supply of foodstuffs to France.

In view of strong Turkish reinforcements, the Russian advance guards near the Russo-Turkish frontier have retreated fighting.

A German battalion near Ypres started one morning with 1,000 men and by evening the strength had been reduced to 120, all of whom were taken prisoners.

#### NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

General news and some views of Capt. Robert Dill on American shipping plans appear on page 3.

Candidates asked for from Hongkong to fill commissions in the new Army being raised at Home.

Judgment was to-day given for \$250 and costs in the case in which J. S. Chalmers sued the Tramway Co. for wrongful imprisonment.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Matinee A.D.O. "Blue Bird"—4 p.m.

H.K.C.C. Meeting, Club Pavilion.

Saturday, November 21.

H.K. Jockey Club, Extraordinary General Meeting.

H.K.A.D.O. "Blue Bird."

Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

R.H.K.Y.O. Opening cruise.

Sunday, November 22.

Field Day, H.K.V. Reserves.



## NOTICES

WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS, LTD.,  
DUNDEE.BITUMINOUS PAINT and  
ENAMEL

THE WORLD'S BEST AND CHEAPEST.  
ANTI-CORROSIVE FOR IRON AND STEEL.  
Used on the Forth and Tay Bridges.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.  
SOLE AGENTS.

## OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.  
CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 41.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:-  
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender  
Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of  
Death and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

ASTHMA  
CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated,  
and sit up all night cough-  
ing and gasping for breath when  
a SINGLE dose of

## NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt  
relief and ensure a good night's  
rest? This, the only genuine cure  
for Asthma, discovered by Mr.  
NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and  
a sufferer for many years, will, if  
taken when necessary, effect a  
radical cure of this erstwhile in-  
curable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S.  
WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all  
Chemists and Patent Medicine  
Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.  
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese  
graduate versed in litera-  
ture, has been a teacher to  
European officials and merchants  
in this Colony for over ten years.  
He has a good method of train-  
ing Europeans to pass in the  
Chinese examination, and is  
possessed of a first rate certificate  
as a Chinese teacher. He has  
also a good knowledge of Man-  
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the  
Chinese language are requested  
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-  
graph" office or direct to 39  
Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

49, Connaught Rd.

SNAP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

THE  
LONDON DIRECTORY

(Published Annually)  
Enables traders throughout the World to  
communicate direct with English

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS  
in each class of goods. Besides being a  
complete commercial guide to London &  
its suburbs, the directory contains lists of

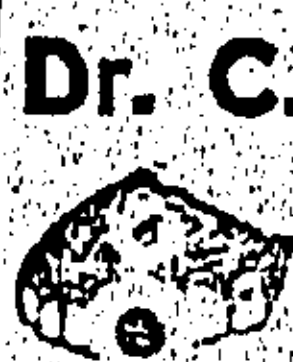
EXPORT MERCHANTS  
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial  
and Foreign Markets they supply.

STEAMSHIP LINES  
arranged under the ports to which they  
sail, and indicating the approximate  
Sailings.

PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES  
of leading Manufacturers, Merchants,  
etc., in the principal provincial towns &  
Industrial centres of the United Kingdom.  
A copy of the current edition will be  
forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of  
Postal Orders for 20s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise  
their trade cards for £1, or larger adver-  
tisements from £3.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.  
25 Abchurch Lane, London E.C.



DENTAL Surgeon  
No. 50, Queen's Road  
Central, Hongkong

## Dr. C. L. CHOW.

## NOTICES

## DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND  
FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD.

Tel. 482

Tel. No. 220.

WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS

WE CLEAR, WE SHIP, WE PACK,

WE CARRY, WE TRANSFER,

WE STORE, WE INSURE,

WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.

Telephone 1208.

3, Duddell Street

## HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
AND  
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,  
Manager.

## GRAND HOTEL

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.  
REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

THE GRAND HOTEL ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY SELECTIONS  
DURING Tiffin and Dinner and at intervals during  
the day.

SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

Phone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

F. REICHMANN,  
PROPRIETOR.

62.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.

One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"

R. H. NORTH, Manager

Tel 373

## THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices.  
Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most  
Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect  
these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing  
Rooms.

Under Personal Management of

O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Lipton's No. 1 Tea, 95 cts. per lb. Foochow Buds, 80 cts. per lb.  
Our own special Blend of India & China Teas, 85 cts. per lb.  
Roasted & Ground daily. The Best Java Coffee, 75 cts. per lb.  
Absolutely the best Cup of Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Scones, Cakes,  
&c. in Hongkong. Obtainable only at  
THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.  
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM  
ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the New Management of

F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL,  
LONDON.

## NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new  
proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers  
for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining  
room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout  
and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large  
and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold  
Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and  
Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to,  
Tel. Add. "Phoenix."

O. C. MOORSO.

## HONGKONG TURKISH BATH &amp; TOILET CO., LD.

OPEN DAILY

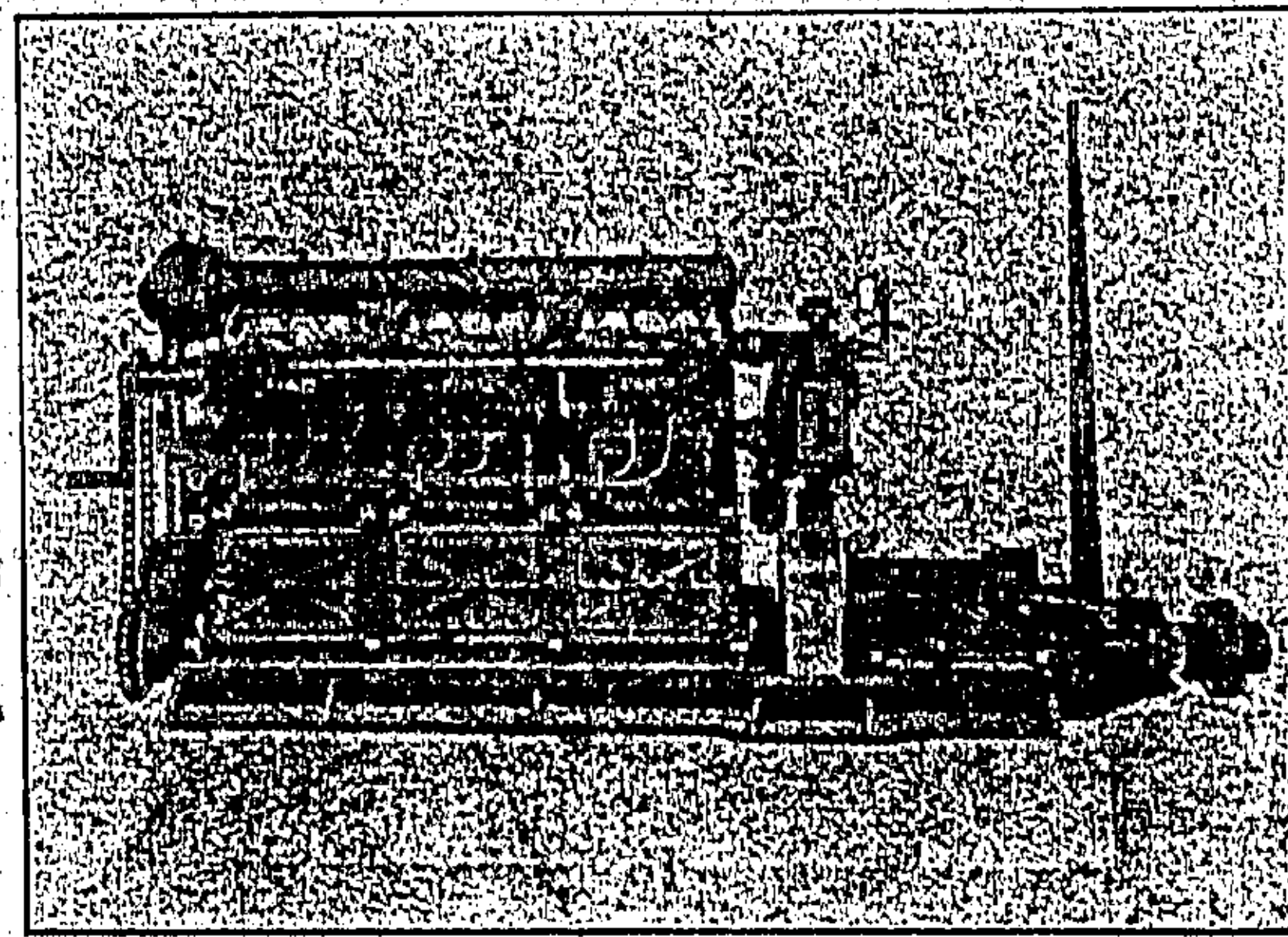
LADIES' DAYS, MONDAYS & TUESDAYS.

For Medical Bath Doctor's Prescription Necessary.  
SPECIAL PRICES FOR VOLUNTEERS.

J. O. SCOTT, Manager.

## NOTICES

## THE PENTA KEROSENE MOTOR.



## 36 H.P. PENTA MARINE MOTOR

MOST RELIABLE ENGINE IN THE MARKET.  
SMALL, COMPACT, ECONOMICAL. FOR  
STATIONARY AS WELL AS MARINE  
PURPOSES. VARIOUS SIZES IN STOCK.  
DEMONSTRATION BOAT IN HARBOUR.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.  
IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR.)

OUR  
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The New Patriotism.  
There is no doubt of the exis-  
tence of the purified spirit. Evid-  
ences are all around us and this  
spirit is inspiring us not only in  
our military effort abroad, but  
also in our social effort at home  
and wherever the flag of the Em-  
pire flutters. It has produced a  
comradeship, and awakened us to  
a much needed knowledge of the  
fact that we are all of one family  
and that what affects one affects  
the whole. Stern calls have been  
made and these have roused us  
to a realization of the great  
actualities of life and of the  
precepts by which it should be  
guided. We have learned that  
there is something more to live  
for than our own selfish comfort.  
Despite all its gory devastation  
and horror, therefore, the war  
marks the advent of a new era  
which, assuming we emerge vic-  
torious, will see the rise of a  
greater, a happier and a purer  
Britain.

Daily Press.

Lord Roberts.  
The cable which has swiftly  
carried to the uttermost parts of  
the world the news of the death  
of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts has  
rung a deep knell in the heart of  
every British patriot. It can be  
said of him without the least ex-  
aggeration that no soldier in our  
history has ever inspired more  
wholehearted trust in his military  
leadership or greater affection and  
esteem for his personal character.  
For more than a generation past  
he has been idolized by the Army,  
and by no section of it has  
his name and person been re-  
vered more than by the Indian  
troops, whose representatives he  
had gone to France to greet as  
their Colonel-in-Chief when death  
overtaken him. Lord Roberts was  
born in India, and forty-one years  
of his military career were spent  
in that country helping to create  
from the splendid material there  
an Army which is now winning  
for itself imperishable glory and  
renewal on the battlefield of  
Europe. We can imagine how  
greatly the veteran Hero of  
Kandahar and of Pretoria must  
have regretted that the infirmities  
of age debarred him from more  
active participation in the war,  
but he has at least had a true  
soldier's satisfaction in dying  
practically on the field of action,  
and the circumstances of his death  
strike the popular imagination  
as a not unfulfilling termination  
to a brilliant military career.

China Mail.

Lord Roberts.  
The sudden demise of Lord  
Roberts leaves a blank in English  
life that cannot be filled. True,  
the veteran Field Marshal had  
reached a time of life when he  
could not possibly be expected to  
take an active or prominent part  
in military or civic affairs, but  
notwithstanding that, with his  
remarkable vitality, sincerity and  
earnestness he had up till the very  
end been a conspicuously cour-  
ageous figure in one direction or  
another for the maintenance and  
the further advancement of the  
Empire. No man in England or  
elsewhere was so insistent in his  
call upon the youth of the Empire  
to gird up their loins with a view  
to supporting Britain's Imperial  
needs in any kind of emergency.  
More cogently perhaps than most,  
he realised the full meaning of  
the Prussian military menace and  
knew that the resources of the  
Empire would be required to cope  
with the evil. Therefore, when  
at a time of life—long past the  
prime of his three score and ten  
period, at which time, indeed the  
dearly beloved old soldier was  
more physically fit than most men  
half his age—when he might  
easily have just as indulgence in  
a life of ease, Lord Roberts  
vigorously expounded his ideas  
regarding what he considered as  
being necessary for the defence  
of the Empire.

For a good solid meal a la  
Carte or Table d'Hôte with  
Wines & Liquors of the Best  
—ALEXANDRA CAFE—

## YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR?

ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

## THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

Telephone No. 1683.

## RAMSEY &amp; CO.

12, POTTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.  
TYPEWRITER SPECIALISTS.

Typewriters Cleaned, Repaired, and Broken Parts Replaced.

PITTSBURG VISIBLE TYPEWRITER,  
(Best American make) Price \$170.00

Ribbons for all Machines and Carbon Papers of different sizes and  
colours. Typewriter Erasers, Oil and everything  
relative to Typewriters.

FOR SALE:—Clippers, Paper Fasteners, Cheque Protectors,  
Numbering Machines, Safety Pocket Lighters, etc.

Selected novels by well-known authors. Cycle and other machinery  
cleaned and repaired. Prices very moderate.

## MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER  
AND SOY MANUFACTURERS  
Factory at Yau-mat

OFFICE: No. 34, Des Voeux Road, W.  
Telephone No. 177 & K. 11.

WE are the leading manufacturers in  
this class of Goods. Our Fruit &  
Ginger are all fresh and of the first class.  
Our Syrup is prepared from the best  
quality of Sugar. We give our special  
attention to our business and maintain  
arrangements.

## MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER  
HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging.  
Hongkong, 13th July, 1913.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Mutiny Veteran to Rejoin.**  
Ex-Colour-Sergeant Lane, aged 78, residing at Manor Park, who served in the Mutiny, and has been pensioned from the Army for 32 years, has received papers from the War Office asking if he is prepared to re-join the Army as an ex-novo-commissioned officer, to drill recruits. He has replied expressing his willingness to do so.

**Dr. Livingstone's Birthplace.**  
At a meeting of the Middle Ward District Committee of Lanark County Council a strong protest was made against the proposed demolition of the house at Low Blantyre which is generally believed to be the birthplace of David Livingstone. The property has been acquired by Messrs. Baird and Co. (Limited), coal-masters.

**Admission of the City Sheriffs.**  
At the Guildhall last month Mr. Alderman Moore and the Rev. Henry T. Carde Lafontaine, the new Sheriff of the City of London, were publicly admitted to office in succession to Alderman and Colonel Sir John Humphrey and Sir Frederic Painter. The cutting Sheriff—of whom Sir John Humphrey was in khaki—invested their successors with their robes and chains of office. The new Under-Sheriffs are Mr. E. V. Huxtable and Mr. William Sparks.

**Baptism of Lord Ipswich's Heir.**  
Four generations of the Fitz-Roy family were present at the baptism of the son and heir of Viscount Fitz-Roy, which took place at St. Peter's, Northampton. In addition to Lord Ipswich, there were the Duke of Grafton, the infant's great-grandfather, who is 93, and the Earl of Euston, father of Lord Ipswich. The sponsors were the Duke of Grafton, Major Brougham, father of Lady Ipswich, Lieutenant Edward FitzRoy, R.N., and Lady Mary FitzRoy. The infant received the names of John Charles William.

**An Echo of Romance.**  
Miss Maria Foster, of Leeds, who died last month, aged 101, had lived in the reign of six Sovereigns. When 20 years of age she lost her soldier lover, and was one of the last women of England for whom a duel was fought. Her two cousins who sought her hand fought the duel, and the man she loved was killed.

**New Bishop in Jerusalem.**  
The Archbishop of Canterbury has formally accepted the resignation of Bishop Blyth, who has since 1887 been the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem. After consultation with the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London, the Archbishop has invited Canon Ronnie MacLennan, M.A., to be Bishop Blyth's successor.

**Lord Mayor's Show.**  
As late as October 2 the *Times* announced:—"It is understood that a 'Lord Mayor's Show,' in the general acceptance of the term, will not be held this year, though there will be some informal procession to the Law Courts, where the new Lord Mayor has to take the oaths and declarations before his Majesty's Judges."

**The New Lord Mayor.**  
The Liverymen of the City of London assembled in Common Hall at Guildhall and unanimously elected Alderman Sir Charles Johnston Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Before the ceremony the Corporation attended Divine Service at St. Lawrence Jewry, where a sermon was preached by the Rev. P. Clement Smith, chaplain to the Lord Mayor. The new Lord Mayor was born at Liverpool in 1848 and educated at Bowdoin College. While a youth he entered the business house of Messrs. Wingate and Johnston, foreign carriers and forwarding agents at Liverpool, and in 1876 he formed a branch of that establishment in the City of London, of which, in 1890, he became the head. In 1900 he was elected a member of the Court of Common Council of the City for Aldersgate Ward, and in 1907 he was chosen as Alderman. In 1910-11 he served the office of Sheriff of the City in the Mayor's Court. He is a member of the Corporation of the City of London, and was knighted on the occasion of the Coronation. He is a member of the Inholders Company. He married, in 1887, Isabella, daughter of Mr. Joseph Adams.

## NOTICE



## NEW VICTOR RECORDS

THE LATEST.

SONGS,

DANCES,

SELECTIONS, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS:

MOUTRIE'S.

## SHIPPING PLANS.

Capt. Robert Dollar Outlines  
Proposals of the National  
Committee.

In a speech at San Francisco, Capt. Robert Dollar said:—"I have just returned from Washington, having gone there on the invitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, who had called over fifty of the business men from all different parts of the country—bankers, merchants, manufacturers and shipowners—to consult with and advise the Government what was best to be done on account of the total stoppage of our foreign trade, caused by the European war."

Three matters were discussed and immediately efforts were taken to remedy them: First, finances; second, transportation; and third, war risks.

Three permanent committees, headed by Sir Low, four men on each, were appointed, one on finances, one on shipping and one on war-risk insurance, to advise the Administration.

The bankers, headed by J. P. Morgan, explained the difficulty due to depending entirely on European banks in foreign countries. When they stopped buying our bills of exchange our business immediately came to a standstill. It was arranged that as soon as the regional banks are working they will advance to the banks that bought the bills of exchange an amount equal to the amount paid. This would immediately relieve the situation as to finances.

Then the shipping committee was requested immediately to draft emergency laws necessary to permit foreign ships owned by American citizens to be registered as American ships. The policy of the Government will be very strict in insisting that all ships which come under our flag will be owned by bona fide Americans.

Ships will be permitted to operate under the same conditions as when they were under foreign flags. The President and Cabinet are determined that this emergency measure to give us a merchant marine will not be temporary, but it must be permanent. Therefore a committee was requested to submit a complete revision of the navigation laws, so as to permit us to operate our vessels in competition with all the nations of the world. The President fully understands the impossibility of operating an American ship in the foreign trade at an expense of \$10,000 a year over the cost of operating a similar ship under a foreign flag.

Next the war-risk bill was drafted and passed in the House and Senate, and is now law. The Government will take all the war risks offering on American ships and cargo over and above what the insurance companies are able to take. One matter that stood out most prominently was that of the absolute necessity of our having a merchant marine. We have depended entirely on foreign countries to provide us with the ships to carry our products, and

## FOR THE LADIES.

**MADAME D. C. CASULLI**, a Parisian Dressmaker and Certified Pupil of the "INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL" of Paris, once a Principal and a "Modelist" in the Firms of OLIVAN-BREVE, DOBUILLET, and BEER of Paris—a Special Firm for purchases in Paris.

**"GRANDS MAGASINS DU LOUVRE"** of Paris.  
Sole Agent for Hongkong, Kowloon, Macao and Canton. All Goods coming from that Firm are to be sold at the same Rate as in Paris. The latest Catalogue will be placed at the disposal of the Ladies, if required.  
Madame D. C. CASULLI, Peak Hotel, Rooms Nos. 91 and 92. Hongkong, 5th November, 1914.

this war, coming on like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky, brought our foreign commerce to a complete and sudden stop. This convinced Congressmen and the people of the interior of our country of our utter helplessness temporarily. To no one did it come with such force and acuteness as to the Administration.

I wish to say that President Wilson and his Cabinet are in earnest to do whatever is for the general good of the country and were prompt to act. This was in marked contrast with Congress, that turned a deaf ear to all suggestions to permit us to operate vessels in the foreign trade. One of the many bills now in Congress, if passed, would make it impossible to operate our ships in foreign trade. I refer to the La Follette bill. Our laws as they stand to-day make it a financial impossibility for us to operate our ships in foreign trade.

The President's proclamation, which we expect any day, will cancel our impossible laws and regulations and permit us to run our ships in the foreign trade, as all our competitors are doing. This is all we have asked for for many years.

Now as to the ultimate results or the effects of this war on this country. No man at this early date of the struggle can give any correct opinion. However, there are some things that seem certain. Great Britain will be able to keep control of the sea and so to a great extent the English will be able to take care of their trade. But with Germany it is the reverse. With all its ports blockaded and its out-lying possessions in the hands of the allies, the German foreign trade for the time being is completely stopped. It will take the Germans a long time to get back, if ever.

Thinking of the whole of the United States, as much of this trade as we can supply we can have. This will give our manufacturers a great increase of business, and if we take care of it properly we will be able to hold a great deal of it permanently.

Our trade to South and Central America and to Oriental countries should increase very much. California's share will be limited to the products of the soil, forest and fisheries. In all these industries an improved condition is quite noticeable already.

We want our own ships to carry our products to every part

## Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Flats in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Six roomed house in Minden Row, Kowloon.

Four roomed houses at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings

## TO LET.—Queen's Building.

The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.

Gedown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO LET.—Houses in Clifton

Gardens, Conduit Road, 1 Hillside, 110 The Peak.

Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO LET.—168, The Peak. "The

Kennels." Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO LET.—2 Canton Villas,

Kowloon. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

## TO LET.—Nos. 19, 21, 23, and

25, Shelley Street, newly painted and colour washed.

No. 59 The Peak (5 Cameron Villas)

BEACONSFIELD, Battery Path.

No. 19 Bellisio Terrace.

"KIRKENDON" furnished.

No. 122 Plantation Road, Peak.

Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

## TO LET.—2 roomed Office 2nd

Floor No. 14, Pedder Street.

For further particulars apply

Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

## N. LAZARUS



The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.



MANAGING PROPRIETOR

H. TOBIAS, F.I.O., F.S.M.C. (LOND.)

THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN IN HONGKONG.

TEL. 1292

1a D'AGUIAR STREET.

of the world.

We must have American banks in every country of the world that we are doing much business with, so that during a calamity like the present we will not be dependent on London, Paris and Berlin, but on New York and San Francisco.

American houses must be established in all the large trade centres, and our travellers must cover all important districts and be able to speak the language of the country. Advertising must also be in the language of the country.

Talking of San Francisco, in particular, there is no doubt that in time this will become a great manufacturing centre. Raw material for the manufacture of iron and steel products can be laid down in our bay at a cost that will compete with Pittsburgh.

Our climate is very much better. All that is required are the capital and labour to convert San Francisco into a great manufacturing centre. We do not want

to take advantage of another nation's misfortune, but we have an opportunity thrust on us now that if seized will make us the greatest commercial nation of the world.—San Francisco Examiner.

**Wrong Cue.**  
Mother (sternly)—"Young man, I want to know just how serious are your intentions toward my daughter."  
Daughter's Voice (somewhat agitated)—"Mamma! mamma! He's not the one!"

## THE BLUEBIRD IS HERE.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you

## NOTES.

## THE ALL BRITISH CIGARETTE.



70 cents a tin of 50 cigarettes.

They never fail to charm.

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

-- ENGLISH --

## HAMS AND BACON

QUALITY FINEST OBTAINABLE.

## BREAKFAST BACON

IN RASHERS 85 cts. per lb.

## HAMS, (HALF OR WHOLE)

90 cts per lb.

One Price, One Quality Only, THE BEST.

## "CAILLE"

## PORTABLE MOTORS.

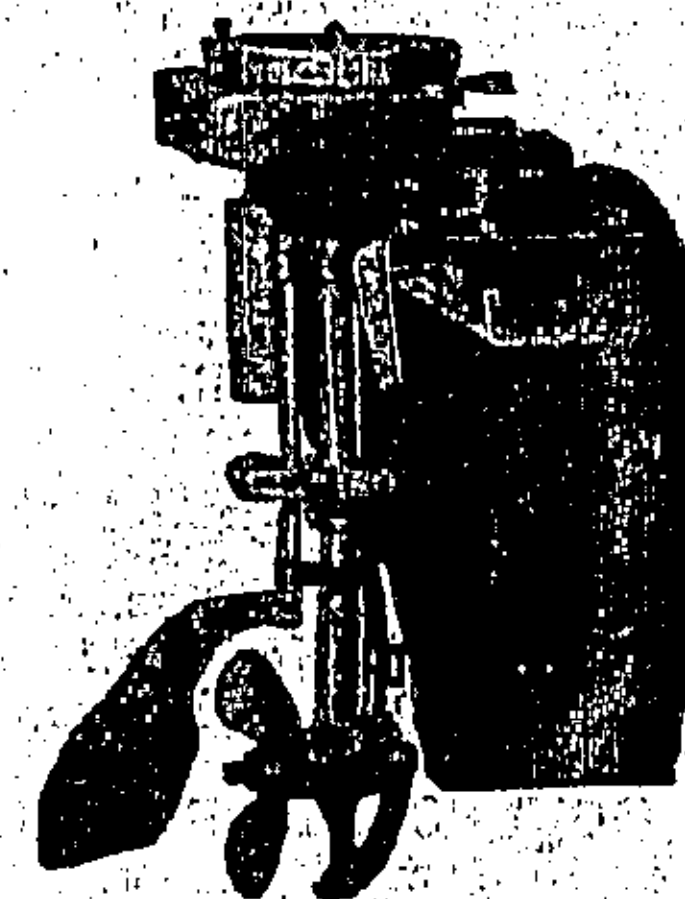
Shipments just to hand with the latest improvements. Many exclusive features not to be found in other portable Motors.

Let us give you a demonstration.  
Two Sizes:—2 1/2 h.p. & 3 1/2-5 h.p.

Batteries or Magnelos.

ALEX. ROSS Co.,  
4, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL.  
Telephone 27.

CANTON AGENTS,  
LONG YUEN Co.,  
34, SAP PAT PO.



## NESTLE'S NUT MILK CHOCOLATE.

A TASTY SWEETMEAT OF THE FIRST QUALITY,  
PURE, WHOLESOME & NOURISHING.



YOU CANNOT MISTAKE ITS DAINTY PACKING  
OF RED & GOLD.  
ON SALE AT ALL CONFECTIONERY STORES.

## BREWER &amp; CO.

Pedder Street (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)  
Telephone No. 696.

|                                                       |        |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| THE GREATER LAW,<br>by Victoria Cross.....            | \$1.75 |
| THE GOLDEN LADY,<br>by Bertram Atkey.....             | 1.75   |
| FRIVOLE,<br>by Kate Horn.....                         | 1.75   |
| THE WORLD SET FREE,<br>by H. G. Wells.....            | 1.75   |
| CLEANSING FIRES,<br>by L. G. Moberly.....             | 1.75   |
| THE HOUSE ROUND THE<br>CORNER,<br>by Louis Tracy..... | 1.75   |
| HIS OWN LAW,<br>by Frank Barrett.....                 | 1.75   |
| BLUSH ROSE,<br>by Ernest Alfred Vizetelly.....        | 1.75   |

|                                                                                                                             |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| AMUNDSEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS<br>EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH<br>POLE,<br>With Numerous Illustrations<br>2 Vols.....                 | \$29.50 |
| FAMOUS CASTLES AND PALACES<br>OF ITALY,<br>by Edmund B. d'Auvergne,<br>Illustrated in Colour from<br>Paintings.....         | 10.50   |
| THE RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD,<br>by Ernest Protheroe. With<br>Sixteen Coloured Plates and<br>numerous other Illustrations..... | 9.00    |
| OFF THE MAIN TRACK,<br>by Stanley Portal Hyatt.....                                                                         | 8.00    |



## ROBT. PORTER &amp; CO'S

CELEBRATED

BULL DOG  
BRAND  
LIGHT ALE

IN PINTS &amp; SPLITS

Very light, extremely palatable & refreshing. Brewed  
from the finest ENGLISH malt and hops.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LTD.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which  
requires them to forward their names and addresses with  
communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for  
publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will  
be as follows:—Daily issue—\$36 per annum.  
Weekly issue—\$12 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions  
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a  
full month.The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to  
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at  
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by  
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00  
per quarter.  
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for  
cash only).Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed  
period will be continued until countermanded.  
(Payable in Advance.)The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered  
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharnoon,  
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## BIRTHS.

SLOWE.—On November 12, 1914, at 25, Yuenen Road, Shanghai,  
to Mr. and Mrs. Cecil R. Slowe, a son (Edward Patrick).REISS.—On November 11, 1914, at 40, Connaught Road, Shang-  
hai, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss, a daughter.JACKSON.—On November 11, 1914, at 158, Bubbling Well Road,  
Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. E. D. Jackson, a son.BELL.—On November 10, at the Nursing Home, Shanghai,  
to Mr. and Mrs. E. Bell, a son.

## MARRIAGE.

GOULBOURN-SEQUEIRA.—On November 5, 1914, at H.B.M.  
Consulate General, Shanghai, by W. M. Hewlett, Esq., Acting Consul,  
and on November 7, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, by  
the Rev. Father Moison, William Henry Goulbourn, to Aurea Maria  
Sequeira.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914.

## ARE WE GETTING NEAR THE END?

"Slackening" is the word which Reuter has chosen to use con-  
cerning the enemy's performance in the great battle against the  
Allies. It is well chosen; indeed its meaning may be stretched and  
made to apply to Germany's entire position as chronicled in the  
wires received in Hongkong during the past ten days or more.  
Surely, even though slowly, Germany's strength is slipping her; she  
is losing in men, in money and, above all, in heart and (let us hope)  
in belief in herself. With fiercely opposing forces eastwards and  
westwards of her, and with communication with the outer world  
practically denied her, her condition is now no better than if she  
had already thrown up the sponge and asked quarter of her oppo-  
nents. She has lost her colonies, her merchant ships are lying idle,  
her costly navy is doing nothing, or next to nothing, to justify its  
existence and—perhaps worst of all, for her—she has lost the  
sympathies of the civilised world by her descent to vile methods in  
her dealings with her enemies.

Having regard to all this, one is a little puzzled to know why  
Germany does not forthwith surrender at discretion; and the only  
reason one can conceive of, for her not doing so, is her military  
party's amazing self-esteem and belief in itself. That party with,  
presumably, the Kaiser at its head, seems to be so constituted as to  
be absolutely unable to think of itself as other than superior to any  
institution in this wide world. The hard lessons that it has already  
received from Belgium and Japan—two nations that it regarded as  
not even worthy of common notice—seem hitherto to have been as  
much thrown away on it as the fierce counter-attacks of the French,  
the cool and almost contemptuous onslaught of the British or the  
pitiless and devastating forward march of the Russians.

From none of these things, it would appear, has Germany  
condemned to take a lesson. She has endeavoured to crush  
resistance with needless brutality and to smother up defeat with a  
host of silly lies that would not deceive a child; and has gone on  
comforting herself with the reflection:—"It's all right; we are  
unconquerable;" and has forthwith proceeded to throw away a few  
more thousands of lives—mainly those of her own people. There  
may be just a hope that her latest disappointment—the unmis-  
takeable snub which the Mussulmans have now administered—may bring  
her to her senses; for she may at last realise that positively the  
final outside prop on which she had relied has been knocked away.  
We doubt if the world's history contains a parallel to Germany's  
appalling list of miscalculations in connection with this war which  
she has thrust upon Europe. From the civil war with which  
Britain was to find herself saddled, down to the wholesale revolt of  
all the Empire's Mohammedan subjects, her every calculation has  
proved wildly "out"; and perhaps this last slap in the face will be  
the hardest of all to bear. If it should be instrumental in bringing  
about a speedy surrender on the part of the aggressor, the world will  
have cause to bless Mohammedan loyalty for evermore.

## A German "Secret."

In the past few years we have  
heard much of wonderful explo-  
sives of which Germany has been  
said to possess the sole secret—  
explosives which would be bound  
to play a terrible part in the long-  
prophesied Great War. And we  
see that even now the same story  
is being repeated in many  
quarters. The following extract  
from a letter contributed to a  
New York journal by a German  
is a case in point:—"Our navy  
has a device which no other  
nation even suspects, and which  
will tear any hostile ship to  
pieces even before it gets in  
action. That instrument was in-  
vented in 1913 by Dr. Werner  
of Freiburg, and is now being  
placed on every German ship.  
The cruiser Pathfinder was sunk  
by this agency, and not by a sub-  
marine. I am absolutely cer-  
tain of this. There is no hope for  
the British navy."

The last sentence is too funny  
for words, in view of the fact  
that ever since war broke out the  
German Navy has been hiding  
from our Fleet and is still afraid  
to come out into the open. Why,  
if this wonderful invention can  
"tear any hostile ship to pieces  
even before it gets in action," the  
German Fleet should still see fit to  
keep well out of range of our guns,  
it would be interesting to know.  
The idea that neither the gun nor  
the torpedo is likely to be "the  
last word" in naval warfare is no  
new one; indeed, Nikola Tesla,  
who was at one time a partner  
with Edison, was supposed to  
have evolved a means for destroy-  
ing ships by means of electrical  
discharges, but his claim has  
never been proved in fact. There  
are doubtless many men who are  
trying to turn electricity into a  
destroying agent, but it will take  
more than the boasts of a  
German doctor to convince us  
that Germany has solved the prob-  
lem. Had she done so, the war  
would have been over long ago.  
That German War Loan.

A short while ago we discussed  
the action of some German firms  
in circularising creditors, who  
belonged to neutral countries, to  
the effect that, instead of discharg-  
ing their liabilities, they pro-  
posed investing the money due to  
the said creditors in the German  
war loan. From a recent Home  
paper we find that the same  
dishonest methods are being pur-  
sued by German firms towards  
English business houses to  
which they are in debt. At  
the present moment no less than  
one and three quarters million  
pounds are owed by Germans  
and Austrians in the Bradford  
district alone, and all that the  
luckless British merchants have  
to show for this amount is a  
bundle of scrip (representing  
investments in this precious war  
loan) which the debtors have  
magnanimously sent along and  
which, needless to say, is value-  
less. Unless the Home Govern-  
ment decides to take action and  
to establish (as has already been  
suggested in the London papers)  
some bureau or clearing house for  
settling such affairs as this, the  
million and three quarter pound  
debt looks like remaining a debt.  
How is the Loan.

Really Progressing?  
Meanwhile we cannot gather  
that the much-vaunted Loan has  
reached any amazing proportions  
yet, for, as the *Telegraph* stated  
on Saturday, the German press  
is still full of urgent appeals  
for further subscriptions. The  
mathematical and astute Dr.  
Schunmeyer, formerly tutor to  
the heir-apparent, has told  
potential speculators that "for  
every £100 worth of good security,  
the Government banks will lend  
£70 or £75 at 5 or 6 1/2 per cent  
interest; the investor can then  
re-invest in the new 5 per cent  
loan at 9 1/2, with a loss in  
income of only about 1/2 per  
cent." All of which sounds very  
pretty, but which means simply  
that the patriots of the Fatherland  
are being asked to borrow every  
possible cent on their hitherto  
safe investments and to hand over  
the cash thus raised to a generous  
Government that, even if it have  
the will to pay interest and  
eventually refund capital, is  
scarcely likely ever to have the  
power to do so.

## Another Family.

"This plant belongs to the  
begonia family."  
Ah! And you are taking  
care of it while they are away."

## DAY BY DAY.

THE HABIT OF VIEWING THINGS  
OBERFULLY, AND OF THINKING  
ABOUT LIFE HOPEFULLY, MAY BE  
MADE TO GROW UP IN US LIKE  
ANY OTHER HABIT.—Smiles.

The Weather.  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 70;  
fine.  
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 61;  
fine.

The Mails.  
Canadian Mail.—Closed to-day  
at 10 a.m.  
French Mail.—Closed to-day at  
11 a.m.

Count the Columns.  
Yesterday the *Telegraph*  
published 36 columns of solid  
reading matter. To-day there  
will be 36 published.

The Dollar.  
The rate of the dollar on  
demand to-day is 8.9-16d.

Crown Land Sale.  
At the offices of the P.W.D. yes-  
terday afternoon, a land sale was  
held. Island Lot 2094, upset price  
\$257, being sold at \$360 to a  
Chinese purchaser.

The "Blue Bird."  
Attention is drawn to the fact  
that for the fifth and final per-  
formance of the "Blue Bird" on  
Saturday night, the prices of  
dress circle and stall tickets will  
only be \$2.

Well Known in China.  
Major A. F. Henderson, Indian  
Cavalry, who is reported amongst  
the killed in the *Times* of Sep-  
tember 25, was the son of Mr.  
Edward Henderson, well known  
to many people in China. Major  
Henderson was born in Shanghai  
about 1875-8 and was educated  
at Cheltenham, which he left to  
join the Indian Staff Corps.

Gamblers.  
Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne,  
at the Police Court, this morning,  
Detective Henderson charged  
eleven coolies with gambling, two  
of their number being also  
charged with being keepers. It  
was alleged that the gambling  
was in progress at 14, Government  
Bazaar. The house was raided  
about a week ago, and two of the  
prisoners were then arrested.  
Each of the men were fined \$3  
on the charge of gambling,  
the charge of keeping being dis-  
missed.

Capt. E. I. M. Barrett.  
Rumour has lately been current  
that Captain E. I. M. Barrett was  
going home to offer his services  
to the War Office. The facts are  
these, says the *N.C. Daily News*.  
A letter was sent to Major-  
General Kelly, the Officer Com-  
manding at Hongkong, expres-  
sing Captain Barrett's desire to go  
home, to which the answer came  
back that, for the present at least,  
it would be preferable that  
Captain Barrett should stand by  
his work in Shanghai, where he  
would be serving Great Britain  
quite as effectively as if he were  
at the front.

## GOATS DAMAGE TREES.

No Owner for Offending Animal.

A serious complaint was made  
to the magistrate this morning at  
the Police Court, by Mr. Green,  
of the Botanical and Forestry  
Department, of the damage that  
has been done to trees planted by  
the Government on the hillside.

This case was one brought before  
Mr. Melbourne, in which a sepooy  
in the 24th Punjab was charged  
with allowing his goat to stray  
and do damage to the young  
trees.

Evidence was given to the  
effect that the defendant's goat,  
among a number of others, was  
seen on the plantation on the  
Wanabai—Aberdeen Gap, eating  
off the trees, and the animal  
was caught. It was taken to  
the Gough Hill Police  
Station and was taken out of  
pound by a soldier who gave the  
defendant's name as that of the  
owner of the goat.

The defendant said that he did  
not know that the goat was his,  
and the case was remanded for  
further evidence to be called on  
that point.

## NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

## ALLIES HOLD THE GERMANS.

The Enemy Feeling the Drain of  
Casualties.

The news from the western  
theatre of war during the past  
few days has not been very full-  
some, but, such as it is, it is of a  
character which may certainly be  
regarded as satisfactory. Despite  
the straining of every nerve to  
accomplish the task, the German  
Right can make no advance  
against the Allies. In fact, the  
enemy hero does not appear able  
to hold his own; and the signifi-  
cance of that circumstance will be  
realised to the full when it is re-  
membered that it is from this  
quarter that the Kaiser hopes  
most. All that the Germans have  
been able to do, after many days'  
hard struggling, has been to  
occupy a ruined village, to  
which—reading between the  
lines of the official state-  
ments—the Allies attach  
very small importance. They  
have now been completely driven  
from the left bank of the Yser  
canal, thus having to cede ground  
previously won. That is a sorry  
showing for an invading army, to  
be sure. If yielding ground is  
the German conception of  
invasion, then the Allies may well  
wish for the "invasion" to con-  
tinue.

The German Losses.  
But, galling as the lack of pro-  
gress must be to the enemy, there  
is a worse feature than that for  
the Germans to take into account.  
That is the frightfully heavy  
losses which are being inflicted  
in the course of the fighting. We  
spoke the other day of the cer-  
tainty that the German casualties  
must be far heavier than our own  
—which are serious enough—  
and the latest wires to  
hand confirm that opinion.  
Some idea of what those losses  
are may be gathered from the  
announcement, in a French  
Government telegram published  
to-day, that one German battalion  
started the day with a strength of  
1,000 officers and men and ended  
it with only 120 left, all of whom  
were taken prisoners. The same  
telegram shows how the Prussian  
Guards are suffering—those  
soldiers on whom the Kaiser set  
so much value.

Filling the Gaps.  
This wastage of war is going  
on all the time, too. As far back  
as the beginning of October  
German official lists gave the  
total Prussian losses as 211,000,  
and it was then stated that losses  
of 200 men per regiment were  
quite common, while one Regi-  
ment—the 60th—had lost 912  
men. Numerically strong as the  
German Army is, it cannot go on  
for ever suffering casualties like  
this. The pinch has, indeed,  
been felt for some time past now,  
for it leaked out some six or  
eight weeks ago that to fill the  
gaps Germany was calling up  
men between 45 and 55 years of  
age, despite the fact that  
men over 45 were assured  
at the beginning of the war  
that they would not be called  
upon to serve. When it comes  
to taking extreme measures  
like this, it is evident that "the  
great machine" is not working  
altogether as smoothly and  
successfully as the Germans  
believed it would.

Not Won Yet.  
All the same, the war is by no  
means won yet, and it would be  
sheer folly to commit the error of  
under-estimating the recuperative  
power of the Germans. We still  
have to plod away with ceaseless  
determination and energy, and  
we shall have to do so right up  
to the end. That was one of the  
points which our beloved old  
veteran Earl Roberts made  
in his last appeal to the young  
men of England, coupled with  
his plea that we should prove  
our patriotism in other ways  
than by more abuse of the enemy.  
Far better service can be rendered  
our cause by understanding  
the enemy's capacity than by  
denouncing his barbarities, which  
may very well be left to take  
care of themselves. We have to  
fight Germany and to go on  
fighting until Germany is com-  
pletely defeated. That is the  
supreme fact of the moment.  
And only by realising the magni-  
tude of the task shall we be able  
to bring to bear that fixity of  
purpose which alone will lead to  
victory.

## LOCAL WAR YARNS.

## No. 1: On Guard.

The company of Volunteers  
was drawn up on the parade  
ground, the sergeant roll-book in  
hand. "Private Robb!" "Here!"  
—"Guard to-night!" "D—n!"  
I thought I had been missed.  
Well, I'll have the satisfaction  
of holding up some taipan or some  
officious-looking people anyway,  
and by gum, I'll do it properly.  
Meantime I'll off and lace the  
inner man with something sub-  
stantial to keep out the cold."

Later, when Private Robb found  
himself posted from 12 to 2 on a  
dark road at the Peak, he felt  
anything but happy. Not a soul  
around, which was not the sort of  
thing he had expected. He tried  
to keep wide awake. He tried to  
figure himself at the front, killing  
Germans by the dozen, receiving  
the Croix de la Legion d'Honneur  
and the V.C. at the same time  
and coming back to Hongkong  
no small hero. But it was no  
good, he couldn't make those two  
hours go past. And he was  
sleepy and terribly afraid of fall-  
ing asleep. He didn't know  
exactly what they would do with  
him if he were to fall asleep at  
his post, but shooting was the  
mildest of all the punishments  
that fitted through his brain.

A heavy hand on his  
shoulder, a gag on his mouth  
and a rope being coiled  
round him was his next sensation.  
A cold sweat burst over him.  
What had he done? Where was  
his rifle, his ammunition, his  
unic? His eyes were bandaged  
so he couldn't tell what he had  
on, but he rather thought he had  
been stripped of his uniform.  
Now he heard voices: they came  
closer. He was unstrung, the  
gag removed; he was to stand  
up before his officer. The post  
had been surprised. Why had  
he not given the alarm, why had  
he not done a lot of things? Was  
he asleep? He meekly answered,  
"Yes, I fell asleep." There were  
no more questions. He was to  
be shot at daylight. He could  
stand no longer, but fell on his  
face to wait for the dawn.

Dawn came, the firing party  
arrived, there was no delay—  
Bang! A terrible pain in his  
side. He pitched forward and  
between air and earth he heard a  
voice. "Come on you lazy  
boulder. Waken up Robb,  
or I'll give you another prod with  
my rifle. You have another  
guard now—6 to 8. By the way  
you were nearly asleep when I  
relieved you at 2 and you didn't  
say a word, but turned in quick."  
"Well, I wish they'd send some  
coolies or even special con-  
stantables to challenge," was all  
Private Robb said while he  
smoothed down his hair, which  
had been standing up like the  
bristles of a new broom. While  
he donned his bandolier and  
grasped his rifle, and thought of  
his dream he said to himself, "I  
wonder if that big supper I had  
last night had anything to do  
with it?"

## A THIEF PUNISHED.

This morning, at the Police  
Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood,  
Inspector Gerrard charged a  
Chinese with the theft of two  
pieces of blue cloth.

Evidence was given to the  
effect that P. C. Murphy  
noticed the defendant carrying  
the cloth. When the  
latter saw the officer he ran off,  
but was subsequently captured.

The cloth was said to be iden-  
tical with some which had been  
stolen from a tailor's shop in  
Shanghai Street, Yau-mati.

The magistrate sentenced the  
prisoner, who was described as  
having no fixed employment, to  
six weeks' imprisonment and four  
hours' flogging.

Inclined to Hedge.  
Counsel—"Prisoner is the man  
you saw commit the theft?"  
Witness (a bookmaker)—"Yes,  
sir."

Counsel—"You swear on your  
oath that prisoner is the man?"  
Witness—"Yes, sir."

Sporting Judge—"Are you  
prepared to give me five to two  
on the prisoner being the man?"

Witness—"Ah, I'm sorry, me  
lord, but I'm taking a holiday  
to-day. Nothing doing."

Punch.

GREAT BRITISH  
CAPTURES.Prinz Eitel Friederich and Five  
Others Seized.

We have been informed that  
the Prinz Eitel Friederich, the  
N.D.L. mail packet, late of the  
Far Eastern run, along with six  
other German ships, has been  
taken by the British on leaving  
the Suez.

In connection with the above  
it may be mentioned that Mr.  
Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in  
London, has sent a telegram to  
the Foreign Office, stating that  
the Anne Rickmers, Defflinger,  
and twelve other German  
steamers which were captured by  
the British Navy, have been taken  
to Alexandria. These vessels are  
under the jurisdiction of the  
British Prize Court there, and all  
enquiries about the vessels and  
cargo should be made to the  
Court.

TEA-HOUSE KEEPER  
FINED.Drinking Samshu out of Milk  
Tins.

The Chinese licensee of the  
tea-house 321, Queen's Road  
Central was charged at the Police  
Court this morning with allowing  
intoxicating liquors to be con-  
sumed on his premises, contrary to  
the provisions of his licence.

Evidence was given by Detec-  
tive Clark to the effect that he  
visited the premises and found  
three men drinking samshu out  
of condensed milk tins.

Mr. Tozer, who appeared for  
the defence, said that his client  
pleaded guilty, but said that the  
offence was committed without  
his knowledge. The men brought  
the liquor into the shop at six  
o'clock in the morning.

The magistrate imposed a fine  
of \$25.

STOLEN SUBMARINE  
FOUND.

Speedy End to Amazing Voyage.

Rome, Oct. 6.  
The Minister of Marine to-day  
received information of the  
arrival at Bastia, Corsica, of the  
submarine which disappeared  
under curious circumstances on  
Sunday last, in charge of Lieut-  
enant Belloni and fifteen men.

The submarine was being con-  
structed at San Giorgio for  
Russia when war broke out, after  
which delivery was, of course,  
impossible without a breach of  
Italian neutrality, and it was  
taken to sea by the lieutenant on  
the pretext of conducting radio-  
telegraphic experiments.—Central News.

Belloni, an Italian naval re-  
serve lieutenant, was an engineer  
in the employ of the F.I.A.T.  
firm at San Giorgio, and had de-  
clared his intention of taking the  
submarine to fight for Russia.  
He, however, took no provisions  
on the vessel.

Before leaving, Lieutenant  
Belloni wrote a letter to his chiefs  
declaring that he would explain  
his action, and that the crew  
were in ignorance of his plan.  
The *Stampa* says that the lieut-  
enant had been greatly excited by  
the war, and had addressed a  
letter to the authorities express-  
ing regret at Italian neutrality.

According to a Reuter message,  
Belloni wrote to his firm:—

"I am not crazy, nor is there  
any agreement with the crew,  
who are in complete darkness  
about my project, nor any ar-  
rangement with any person or  
authority, Italian or foreign."

In another letter to his mother  
he spoke of "dreams of slaugh-  
ter," which he intended to realise  
with his submarine; and declared  
that in the end he would bury  
himself at the bottom of the  
Adriatic.

Foretelling Him.

Barber—"Your hair's very  
thin on the top, sir."

Customer—"Ah, I'm glad of  
that; I hate fat hair."



## THE TRAMWAY CASE.

Judgment for Plaintiff for \$200 and Costs.

At the Summary Court, this morning, Mr. Justice Hazeland, Puisne Judge, gave his judgment in the case in which J. S. Chalmers, a surveyor in the Public Works Department, sued the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., for damages for alleged wrongful imprisonment. The claim was for \$1,000.

His Lordship said:—I will first express my views with respect to the witnesses called on the question whether the plaintiff did or did not exhibit the right ticket.

John Sullivan Chalmers (plaintiff). This witness' demeanour in the witness box was of the very best. It created a most favourable impression in my mind.

Gabriel John Spink. This witness' evidence was taken by me de bene esse. His demeanour was excellent and it created a very favourable impression on my mind.

Ip Cheung. (Ticket Inspector). This witness' demeanour in the witness box was of the very worst. It created a most unfavourable impression on my mind. He was moreover aggressive and overbearing.

Jesse Ashton Young. In my opinion this witness' memory failed him as to what the plaintiff told him with respect to what happened to the ticket. It is impossible to think that the plaintiff could have stated to Inspector O'Sullivan that he had produced the right ticket and that within a couple of hours he would have told a different story. The witness took no note of what the plaintiff had said to him, whereas Inspector O'Sullivan did take a note at the time with respect to the plaintiff's statement. Inspector O'Sullivan's note and which was entered in the Refused Charge Book is as follows:—

Defendant (meaning the present plaintiff) stated he produced the ticket he got when he paid his fare.

Lam Kai Chi (clerk of the defendant company). This witness' demeanour was bad and created an unfavourable impression on my mind. On the evidence I find as a fact that the plaintiff produced the right ticket.

I will first deal with the two questions which the plaintiff met prove viz. (a) whether the plaintiff was arrested by the ticket inspector and (b) if he was arrested by the ticket inspector, did he have the authority to arrest.

Mr. Potter submitted the following proposition with respect to the first question. If you call a policeman and state what has occurred and the policeman having received your statement of facts, then the policeman having received such facts proceeds to arrest the person complained of that is not a false imprisonment on the part of the person who complained but makes him liable in an action for malicious prosecution.

The question which I have to decide is what is meant by "imprisonment" and this test in my opinion is, was the defendant the moving party in causing the "imprisonment", and if he is, who is responsible for it. I take this definition from the case of Warner v. Riddiford 4 C B (173) 180.

If one analyses the cases quoted by Mr. Potter it will be found that they tally with Warner v. Riddiford.

In Grimshaw v. Walling 28 L J (Ex) p 242 Pollock OB in the course of his judgment stated as follows:—The whole matter was entirely performed by the police officer. The defendant did nothing more than he was bound to do; he only signed the charge sheet. Martin B says the mere circumstance of signing the charge sheet at the dictation of the policeman is not such a giving in charge as will maintain the action. Bramwell B states:—The defendant in signing the charge sheet simply obeyed the direction of the policeman. The act of imprisonment was the act of the policeman, not of the defendant. In Jordan v. Elphick 19 L J (Ex) p 9 its head note is as follows:—A party who seeing

a man in custody of a constable for a supposed offence points out another as the real offender, but does not direct the constable to take him into custody is not liable in trespass if the constable does illegally take him into custody.

In Danby v. Beardsley 43 L.T. p. 603 it was held that there was no evidence that the defendant was instrumental in putting the criminal law in force and therefore he was not the prosecutor and not liable in an action for false imprisonment.

Now what is the evidence on this point?

The plaintiff states as follows:—“When we got to the post office the tram inspector, Captain Spink one or perhaps the two policemen alighted from the car. Then the tram inspector gave me in charge with the police. I asked the police to be allowed to go to the tramway office and he (the policeman) refused telling me that I would have to go with him to the police station.” Then we entered the charge room. The tramway inspector asked the inspector that I should be charged.

In cross examination the witness stated as follows:—“After leaving the car I asked permission to go to the company's office. It was then that I heard the ticket inspector tell the policeman to take me in charge. I do not remember the exact words. The words were to the effect that I was to be taken to the police station and given in charge.”

Lal Singh's evidence is as follows:—The Chinese inspector on the plaintiff refusing to give his name and address asked me to take the plaintiff to the police station. The Chinese inspector said to me in Chinese ‘He won't pay money, hasn't bought a ticket, won't get off the car, won't give his name. I would like to go to police station. I will go with you to the police station.’ He gave me instructions to take him to the police station.

I did not take the plaintiff pursuant to the orders of the Police Station, but I took plaintiff pursuant to what the Chinese ticket inspector told me. If the ticket inspector had not, I would not have taken the plaintiff to the station.”

Inspector Patrick O'Sullivan states as follows:—The plaintiff came with I.P.O. 324 (Lal Singh). He was not charged. There was a complaint laid by Ip Cheung, tramway inspector. After hearing the particulars I refused the charge. I entered it in the Refused Charge Book. This is a copy from the Refused Charge Book. The complaint or charge was as is set out and the particulars are in the last column..... If the tramway inspector lays a charge and tells the constable to arrest, it is his duty to arrest him..... The ticket inspector directed me to charge the plaintiff with a particular offence. The particular offence was failing to give up a valid ticket.....

This is what Ip Cheung states:—“When we got on the ground the constable again asked him his name and address. I told the constable, ‘I put the matter in your hands.’” The inspector asked me what I wanted to do about it. I told the inspector he could do as he thought fit.

At the King Edward Hotel I handed over the plaintiff in accordance with Clause 60 (page 18). I did not consider that when I handed the plaintiff over to the police he was under arrest. I handed the plaintiff over to the police for them to deal with him.

I went to the police station because the police constable asked me to do so.

On the evidence I find as a fact that the ticket inspector, Ip Cheung, was the moving party in causing the imprisonment of the plaintiff within the meaning of the rule laid down in the case of Warner v. Riddiford.

I now come to the second point, which is, had the ticket inspector authority to arrest? My answer to this question is in the affirmative. On page 18 of the Book of Instructions (Exhibit 1), issued by the defendant Company, is to be found the following:—“In case the name or residence of any person committing a breach of these bye-laws is unknown, the conductor or any one called to his assistance may seize and detain such offender until he can be handed

over to the police.” A Chinese translation is also printed with the same instructions and appears on the opposite page. Having regard to the wording of the instruction, there is authority in plain and unmistakable language to arrest. The defence set up this fact, that notwithstanding the evidence of this printed instruction the Company's servants had been instructed verbally that they were never to effect an arrest. The evidence on this point is as follows:—

J. J. Stodart Kennedy, the manager of the defendant Company, states as follows:—“They have no authority whatever to order the passenger's arrest in the event of the address being refused to the policeman. The words ‘handed over to the police’ in page 18 mean that he must hand him over to a policeman to get his name and address. The words ‘handed over’ are misleading in English. It means what I have already stated. He throws the responsibility on the policeman. There is no power in our bye-laws to hand over to the police. The word ‘bye-law’ on page 18 is a misstatement. By ‘seize and detain’ I meant that the passenger was to be detained until a policeman is seen. My intention was that they were not to ‘seize’ a passenger. These instructions which I have given are known to all four inspectors. The instructions on page 18 are misleading. The inspectors are instructed that they have no power to arrest. I did not personally instruct Ip Cheung. I have no doubt they all know these instructions. The words ‘to charge’ on page 25 mean to tell the policeman what offence the man has committed. The word ‘to charge’ is not in its technical sense. It does not mean to give him in charge of a policeman. Exhibit 1 was not composed with legal assistance.”

This is what Arthur Courage, traffic manager of the defendant Company says on this point:—“Q.—With regard to breach of the bye-laws, have express instructions been given to the inspectors as to how they are to deal with them? A.—Yes, I gave them myself. In the case of a man who refuses to produce his ticket, he is asked to leave the car. If he refuses he is asked for his name and address. If he refuses his name and address he is to get the assistance of the police to get the name and address of the passenger. In the event of his refusing his name and address to the police he (the ticket inspector) is told to go no further, but I have told them to make a note of the passenger to see if they could recognise him again. The ticket inspector has no authority to arrest or charge.”

The thick type and the Chinese on page 18 are for the purpose of taking out a summons. The first paragraph of the thick type is not of assistance in taking out a summons. Being of no assistance, it is waste. The words, “To charge a passenger” on page 25 must not be taken too literally. The traffic laws are told not to read the bye-laws too literally. I did it through an interpreter if necessary. I never told Ip Cheung this.

This is what Ip Cheung says on this point:—“The instructions on page 18 are instructions to me. By these instructions I can seize a man in the car.” At the King Edward Hotel I handed over the plaintiff to the police in accordance with Clause 60 (page 18).

Proceeding, his Lordship said:—I am satisfied on the evidence that the ticket inspector (Ip Cheung) had no knowledge of these verbal instructions and that he acted under the instructions contained on page 18 of the printed instructions (Exhibit 1). I need hardly point out to the defendant Company the inconvenience and great danger of having two different sets of instructions—verbal instructions that they are not to arrest, and written instructions, both in English and Chinese, that they can arrest.

I now come to the question of damages. A big distinction is to be made between the case where a person is taken forcibly to the station and where he is requested to walk up to the station by the side of the constable. In trying a case for false imprisonment a few weeks ago where the

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## HAM AND BACON

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE COLONY.  
BREAKFAST BACON in rashers  
90 cts. per lb.  
MILD CURED HAM  
85 & 95 cts. per lb.

## MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

Openings for Hongkong Men.

The General Officer Commanding, South China Command, wishes it to be made known that the Army Council are now calling for candidates for the Colony for temporary commissions as Captains and Lieutenants in the New Service Battalions now being raised in Great Britain. Preference will be given to gentlemen with previous military experience. Candidates should be not less than 25 nor over 40 years of age, and must be certified as medically fit. Free passages will be granted to and from the United Kingdom together with an allowance of £30 for uniform and £1.10.0 for camp kit. Pay and allowances will be granted as in similar rank in the British service with which they will rank *pari passu*.

Members of the H.K. Volunteers who may wish to apply should do so through the Commanding Officer, and their applications will receive careful consideration from the General Officer Commanding.

Gentlemen who are not in the Volunteer Corps may forward applications to the D.A.A. and Q.M.G., South China Command direct.

Candidates from outside the Colony will also be considered and their applications should be forwarded as above through the British Consul General of their place of residence.

## BRITISH GALLANTRY.

Highland Regiment's Fine Feat.

In France, October 5. The news that the German trenches at Soissons have been carried marks the termination of what has probably been one of the most fiercely contested trench engagements in the history of war.

The honour of this success rests largely with the British troops and more particularly, I learn, with two famous Highlander regiments, whose names, however, it is not desirable for me to give at this moment. The story of their fine achievements is likely to be made public ere long.

For some days the Allies had been advancing their line until, at the end, the distance separating the trenches was but a little more than 200 metres. Over this short range a continuous rifle fire was kept up night and day, punctuated at times by infantry rushes from either side.

Those who fell wounded during these actions were compelled to remain untended for over two days as the Germans refused to allow British Red Cross files to go out and pick up their men, and in fact did not even permit their own ambulance parties to go to the relief of their own wounded.

During lulls in the firing the German and English troops shouted across at each other and it was only a question of time before either one side or the other was hurled back by a terrific bayonet charge as before mentioned. The official communication issued last night shows how the affair ended.—Central News.

Facts were similar I awarded the sum of \$250. That, in my opinion, is the sum which I should award in this case. Judgment for plaintiff for \$250, and costs. I certify for counsel.

## VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps orders issued to-day by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Leave.—Gunner E. F. G. Orchard is granted leave of absence from 17.11.14 to 16.11.15. Parades.—Parades for tomorrow Wednesday 18th instant, Nil.

Detail.—On duty, Artillery Battery and Left Section M. G. Co. Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Lieut. Kennett and Lieut. Danby. Orderly Officer, Lieut. Danby. To furnish Guard to-night, Left Section M. G. Co.; to-morrow, No. 18 Section A artillery. Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corporal Lowick; to-morrow, Sergeant Haigh.

## VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman state:—

Parades as ordered. The attention of all ranks is called to paragraphs 3 and 4 in orders dated 13th October, 1914, which are as follows:—

“3. Written applications for leave of absence from Parades must be forwarded to Company Commanders, who will only grant such leave for sufficient reasons. In case of sickness, a medical certificate must be obtained from one of the Volunteer Corps Medical Officers.”

“1. Company Sergeant Majors (or if absent, senior sergeants of companies) will furnish a list of absentees to the Adjutant, together with the ‘Parade State,’ one for each Company, before noon on the day following the Parade.”

Field day as ordered, for Sunday 22nd inst. all ranks of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are required to attend, and all excused men from No. 3 Company.

## News of Liege's Defender.

Osterd, October 6.

Miss Ma-guerite Leman, daughter of the defender of Liege, has received news of her father. He is now at Midgeburg, cured of the wounds he sustained from attacks of hemorrhage in consequence of inhaling the nitrous gas given off by the pierce of the shells.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NOTICE.

Madame CECILE has arrived from Messrs. Derry & Toms, London, with a large and most select consignment of Millinery, and kindly solicits an inspection of same at Room 402, Hongkong Hotel.

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE.

Members desirous of subscribing for a Subscription Griffin for the next Race Meeting will oblige by sending their names in to the undersigned on or before the 20th November instant.

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course, Hongkong, 12th November, 1914.

## WANTED.

WANTED.—Flat with Bath-room and Cooking accommodation or small house, furnished or unfurnished, on Conduit Road or Bowen Road level. Apply to “X.Y.Z.” of “Hongkong Telegraph.”

## MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.,  
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.

EVERY ESSENTIAL FOR TENNIS WEAR.  
SHIRTS - - -  
SHOES - - -  
SOCKS - - -  
SWEATERS - - -  
TROUSERS - - -  
16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16

## WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

## “VIYELLA”

Every Gentleman should wear Underwear bearing this Trade Mark.

It is Guaranteed Unshrinkable, Durable & Comfortable and gives complete satisfaction.

LIGHT IN WEIGHT, BUT WARM  
Let us show it to you.

Wm. POWELL, Ltd.  
HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

## J. ULLMANN &amp; Co.

The leading French Jewellery House.

WATCHMAKERS, FANCY GOODS, OPTICIANS.

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES &amp; GENTLEMEN.

GRAND ASSORTMENT OF BINOCULARS.

SEE THAT YOU BUY



EVERY RECORD HAS THIS MARK

IT MEANS

MORE MUSICAL TONE &amp; LONGER SERVICE.

A CLEARER,

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

PLAY ON ANY MAKE OF GRAMOPHONE.

## DEMONSTRATION DAILY.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS, 6 Des Vœux Rd.

TELEPHONE 1322.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO THE  
IMPERIAL JAPANESE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

## KIRIN BEER

Light, Palatable and Wholesome.

Eminently suited for this Climate.

Won the Highest awards at all  
the Exhibitions.

For Sale at all the Hotels and  
Restaurants in Hongkong.

Fresh Supplies by every Mail.

PRICE PER CASE 4 DOZEN QUARTS, DUTY PAID \$12.50

PRICE PER CASE 6 DOZEN PINTS, DUTY PAID \$13.00

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
ROYAL MAIL.  
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Sailings Temporarily Withdrawn

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest, and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port £71.10.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination. Subject to Alteration. Steamer. Sailing Date

MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said. **Yasaka Maru** (WEDNES., 18th Nov., at 10 a.m.) **Miyazaki Maru** (WEDNES., 2nd Dec. at 10 a.m.) **Capt. Teranaka** T. 16,000

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama. **Sado Maru** (TUES., 17th Nov. at noon) **Capt. Asakawa** T. 12,500 **Yokohama Maru** (TUES., 1st Dec. at noon) **Capt. Komatsubara** T. 12,500

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane. **Hitachi Maru** (FRI., 20th Nov. at noon) **Capt. Sato** T. 13,500 **Tango Maru** (WEDNES., 16th Dec. at noon) **Capt. Soyeda** T. 13,500

CALCUTTA, via Spore, Penang & Rangoon. **Ceylon Maru** (SATUR., 21st Nov.) **Capt. Naguchi** T. 10,000 **Colombo Maru** (MONDAY, 23rd Nov.) **Capt. Nakamoto** T. 8,000

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo. **Kawachi Maru** (SUNDAY, 22nd Nov.) **Capt. Nakamura** T. 12,500

S'HAIR and Kobe. **Rangoon Maru** (MONDAY, 30th Nov.) **Capt. Nomura** T. 7,000

S'HAIR and Kobe. **Tango Maru** (FRIDAY, 20th Nov. at 5 p.m.) **Capt. Soko** T. 12,500

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama. **Kilano Maru** (MON., 23rd Nov. at 11 a.m.) **Capt. F. E. Cope** T. 16,000

Kobe & Yokohama. **Kilano Maru** (MON., 23rd Nov. at 11 a.m.) **Capt. F. E. Cope** T. 16,000

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

| Steamers.   | Displacement. | Leave Hongkong.       |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Katori Maru | 20,000 tons   | Thursday 28th January |
| Kamo        | 16,000 "      | 11th February         |
| Kashima     | 20,000 "      | 23rd February         |
| Mishima     | 16,000 "      | 11th March            |
| Suwa        | 25,000 "      | 25th March            |
| Asuta       | 16,000 "      | 8th April             |
| Yasaka      | 25,000 "      | 22nd April            |
| Miyasaki    | 16,000 "      | 6th May               |
| Kitano      | 16,000 "      | 20th May              |
| Fushima     | 25,000 "      | 3rd June              |

FOR AMERICA.

| Steamers. | Displacement. | Leave Hongkong.      |
|-----------|---------------|----------------------|
| Aki Maru  | 12,500 tons   | Tuesday 26th January |
| Sado      | 12,500 "      | 9th February         |
| Yokohama  | 12,500 "      | 23rd February        |
| Awa       | 12,500 "      | 9th March            |
| Shidzuoka | 12,500 "      | 23rd March           |
| Tamba     | 12,500 "      | 6th April            |
| Aki       | 12,500 "      | 20th April           |
| Sado      | 12,500 "      | 4th May              |

For further information apply to Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

## SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN  
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

| Destination | From  | En route on or about | For    | Will leave on or about |
|-------------|-------|----------------------|--------|------------------------|
| Tjimonok    | ...   | ...                  | S'HAIR | 2nd half Nov.          |
| Tjibodas    | ...   | ...                  | JAPAN  | 2nd half Nov.          |
| Tjipanas    | JAPAN | 1st half Nov.        | JAVA   | 2nd half Nov.          |
| Tjilatjap   | JAVA  | 2nd half Nov.        | JAPAN  | 2nd half Nov.          |
| Tjikini     | JAVA  | 2nd half Nov.        | S'HAIR | 2nd half Nov.          |
| Tjiluwong   | JAVA  | 1st half Dec.        | JAPAN  | 1st half Dec.          |
| Tjiloroem   | JAVA  | 1st half Dec.        | S'HAIR | 1st half Dec.          |
| Tjikembang  | JAVA  | 2nd half Dec.        | S'HAIR | 1st half Jan.          |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

115

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer.    | Displacement.     | Tons & Speed               |
|-------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Nippon Maru | 11,000 - 18 knots | From Kobe, Tues., 1st Dec. |
| Shinyo Maru | 22,000 - 21 knots | " H'kong, Tues., 8th Dec.  |
| Chiyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots | " H'kong, Tues., 5th Jan.  |

The s.s. Nippon Maru will leave Kobe for Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco on Tuesday, 1st December.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

O. WURIU, Acting Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

| Steamer.   | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Leave Hongkong for Australia. |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Aldenhams  | 28th Nov.                       | 18th Dec., 11 a.m.            |
| St. Albans | 28th Nov.                       | 18th Dec., 11 a.m.            |

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston &amp; Co.

Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

| Steamships. | Captain        | Leaving.                   |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Hatching    | W. O. Passmore | TUES., 17th Nov. at 1 p.m. |
| Haitan      | J. W. Evans    | TUES., 24th Nov. at 1 p.m. |

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

| Steamships. | Captain       | Leaving.                    |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Haiyang     | A. E. Hodgins | SATUR., 21st Nov. at 3 p.m. |

(not calling at Swatow)

FOR SWATOW.

| Steamships. | Captain       | Leaving.                   |
|-------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| Haimun      | A. H. Stewart | WED., 18th Nov. at 1 p.m.  |
| Haimun      | A. H. Stewart | SUN., 22nd Nov. at 10 a.m. |

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laidlaw &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914. Agents.

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &amp;c.

Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Poochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

SETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

RS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

PAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

TERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN  
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamers. | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Sail Hongkong for Australia. |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| .....     | 21st Nov.                       | 27th Nov.                    |

Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in bunks. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, and through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian.

Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield &amp; Swire.

No. 49.

CHINA NAVIGATION  
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                   | Steamers. | To Sail.             |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| PAKHAI & H'PHONG      | Sungkang  | 19th Nov. at 11 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI              | Luchow    | 19th Nov. at 4 p.m.  |
| WWEI & TTSIN          | Huichow   | 21st Nov. at noon.   |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Teian     | 24th Nov. at 4 p.m.  |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chenan" and the S.S. "Kaschow," "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36 Agents.

Hongkong 17th Nov., 1914.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36 Agents.

Hongkong 17th Nov., 1914.

## RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

The S.S. Tambov, 4,441 R.T., Commander Alexieff, is expected to leave here on Wednesday, the 18th November, for Vladivostok via Nagasaki.

This steamer will be ready to load cargo for Nagasaki, Moji, Shimomoseki and Vladivostok on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

For freight, passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Nov. 10, 1914.

Hotel Mirador, 3rd Floor.

## LOG BOOK.

A New P. and O. Mail Steamer.

The P. and O. Company's new

steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, so named

in commemoration of the visit of

their majesties the King and

Queen to India in connection

with the Imperial durbar of 1911-

12 (at which time the vessel was

projected), has been completed at

the yard of Messrs. Caird and Co.,

Greenock. She is of 11,430 tons

gross register with a length of

620 feet; breadth 61 feet; depth

amidships 38.3 feet and is

driven by two sets of quadruple

expansion reciprocating engines

developing 16,000 horse-power.

While she embodies the general

design of recent steamers of the

"M" class her internal planning

presents a further development

of this favourite type among P.

and O. steamers; and, being

intended more especially for the

company's mail and passenger

services between London, Mar-

seilles and Bombay, all her

arrangements are made to meet

that particular trade.

In the first saloon cabins, upper

berths are almost entirely absent;

most of the cabins contain only

two berths, and there are besides

numerous single-berth cabins.

A large majority of the cabins

are furnished with cot bedsteads,

wardrobes, writing tables etc., and

for each bed throughout the ship

there is provided a portable reading

lamp; the free provision also

of an electric ventilating fan in

each cabin will be appreciated.

The passenger cabins include

suitable accommodation in the shape

of cabins-de-luxe and bedrooms

with bath-room attached. Water

is laid on to all cabin lavatory

basins throughout the ship.

Altogether there is accommoda-

tion on five decks for 315 first and

233 second saloon passengers.

The sixth and uppermost deck,

the boat-deck, will, while intended

for general use, be of especial

value to passengers as an

observation deck. Beneath the

boat-deck, sheltered promenade

wing decks, flanking the main

saloon and a double range of

cabins, extend throughout the

midship length of the vessel. On

this level also is situated the first-

class smoking saloon, a hand-

specially designed apartment with

a glass domed roof, including

among its comfortable appoint-







# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1914.

### THE WORLD OF SPORT.

#### CHATTY NOTES ON RACING AND FOOTBALL.

(From our Special Correspondents).

London, Oct. 9.

Concerning the first of the Autumn meetings at Newmarket it is, of course, of immediate importance (our racing correspondent "Centaur" writes) to touch on the race for the Jockey Club Stakes, which in its aggregate amount was of the value of £10,000. This was one of three ten-thousand-pound races, the other two being the Eclipse Stakes, at Sandown Park, and the Princess of Wales Stakes, at the Newmarket July Meeting. Some time ago the Newmarket race was reduced in value so that only two ten-thousand-pound races remain. The winner does not take a clear £10,000. Of course, he takes the major part of it, but out of the amount quite a fair proportion is given to the second and third.

The Jockey Club Stakes is decided over the last mile and three quarters of the Cesarewitch course. It is, therefore, a stiff proposition, but in the past some of the finest racers have won it. From that standard of brilliance the event this year sank to absurdly disappointing proportions. The original entry was a poor one, and early in the year, after the last forfeits, only one horse of note remained. That was The Tetrarch, whose fate as a racehorse was settled just before the Derby. Eleven horses ran for big money, eight of them being three-year-olds. There was not a good one among the lot. This is indicated by the fact that favouritism at 3 to 1 rested with Lord Derby's Dan Russell, who had not been even placed in any classic race this year. But what else was there to make favourite?

Mr. Waldorf Astor's Trois Temps was backed at 5 to 1, but on the St. Leger running Dan Russell had the beating of him. Trois Temps ran a degree or two worse in that race than did Dan Russell. Moreover, as the latter took a breeding allowance, Trois Temps had to concede him 8 lb.

Let it be said at once that Dan Russell gave a wretched show. Four others finished in front of him—Trois Temps, Hamozze, Battlejack, and St. Amaro, in the order in which I have written the names. Trois Temps won easily and Mr. Astor's second string, Hamozze, beat all the others just as easily. This was reversing the form with Dan Russell with a vengeance, for Trois Temps would have given him another 10 lb., and still have beaten him. With first and second and the sums due to the breeder, Mr. Astor won in all £9,250. He bred both his animals. Trois Temps is a son of William the Third and Semitone. The latter was the dam of two great stayers in Mark Time and Mirador, the former being also a smart hurdler. Hamozze was got by Torpoint from Maid of the Mist, a daughter of Scapitre. She had only won one small race at Folkestone, so that it was astonishing, even in this company, to see her performing so well.

Other Events.  
The Jockey Club Stakes was decided on the third day of the meeting when the winners included—Account Villiers, the Security, Mr. H. B. Whitney's Harmonicon, and Lord Mitchell's Lucky Liege. Security won the 87th Triennial Produce Stakes, but only after a tremendous finish with Mr.

Whitney's Lady Hamburg, who was beaten by a head. Security won the Brookley Stakes in the first week of the season and this made her sixth success. She was never unplaced. Lucky Liege is a beautifully bred and exceedingly shapely, though rather small, filly by Spearmin from Concertina and in winning the Thursday Nursery she defeated a hot favourite in Mr. Hulton's Pennant. Harmonicon won the Snailwell Stakes of five furlongs, his task being simple. This smart American sprinter now returns to America.

A Win for Kennymore.  
On the last day of the meeting the Royal colours were successfully carried by His Majesty's two-year-old Friar Marcus, who won the Ross Memorial Plate. Another well-known horse to score was Kennymore. The great Derby and St. Leger disappointment won the Newmarket St. Leger of a mile and three quarters, and with odds of 9 to 4 betted on him he readily put paid to a dreadfully weak opposition. This easy race may do him a lot of good. A handicap worth £360, decided over the Cambridgeshire course, was won by Drimmore after a smart finish with Santair, both horses starting at 10 to 1, the favourite, Cheerful, being third. It may be recalled that Cheerful only lost the Cambridgeshire by a head last year to Lord Harewood's Cantilever. Frinny Square, for whom Mr. James Buchanan paid 5,000 guineas at auction early in the year, won the Bretty Welter Handicap, and Cornsheaf, trained at Epsom and carrying a light weight, won the Ditch Mills Nursery, being heavily backed to do so.

There has been racing this week up to the time of writing at Nottingham and Leicester, and it may only be mentioned that at the latter place a £1,500 race was won by Hamozze, who thus confirmed the Jockey Club Stakes form.

A Football Crisis.  
When football began in September the question was—Should it continue? Now in October, after a month of inconsiderate rebuffs, it has changed to—Can it continue? The situation is critical. Clubs have drawn nearer and nearer to a state of insolvency, and it is doubtful whether the proposed reduction in the players' wages will cure all the financial ills the game is at present suffering from. The disorganisation of football came at the worst possible time. For four months, with all sources of revenue closed, clubs have been paying summer wages, in many cases by means of a bank overdraft, and the matches in September, which are usually relied on to clear off this debt, have failed to furnish the necessary receipts. There is one club in London at the present time in debt to their players to the extent of over £700. Many interesting and instructive details of football finance have been divulged as the result of the September "Stock-taking" of the clubs. In the First League the average gate during the September of 1913 was £735; during the past month it dropped to £414. In the Second League the comparative amounts for the same periods

were £306 and £176. The relief proposals include reductions of wages from 5 to 15 per cent. on a graduated scale of income, no reduction to be made on wages of under £2 a week. The plight of the clubs in the Southern League is even more alarming, for there are none that can be said to be rich and almost without exception all are crying for help. So far there has been no response from outside, and it appears as if they are to be left to their own resources. The Football Association have made no offer to take any part in the rescue work, but it is not likely that they will look on and watch clubs sink out of existence as the result of misfortunes which the clubs in question have no power to combat. The F.A., it is true, have always refused to concern themselves with the finances of the game, but they have assets amounting to over £10,000 and no reason will justify them if they stand aloof during this great crisis. The latest results are:—

| First League.       |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Aston Villa         | 2 |
| Chelsea             | 1 |
| Blackburn           | 0 |
| Manchester City     | 1 |
| Bolton              | 1 |
| Notts County        | 2 |
| Bradford            | 0 |
| West Bromwich Alb.  | 4 |
| Liverpool           | 0 |
| Everton             | 5 |
| Manchester          | 3 |
| Sunderland          | 0 |
| Middlesbrough       | 1 |
| Burnley             | 1 |
| Newcastle           | 4 |
| Tottenham Hotspur   | 0 |
| Oldham              | 5 |
| Sheffield Wednesday | 2 |
| Sheffield           | 1 |
| Bradford City       | 1 |

Played on the ground of the first named club on Saturday, October 3rd.

| Positions of the Club. |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|
|                        | Goals.            |
|                        | P.W.D.L.F.A.      |
| Manchester             | 0 6 5 1 0 11 4 11 |
| Oldham                 | 6 5 0 1 13 11 10  |
| Sheffield Wed.         | 7 4 1 2 18 10 9   |
| Middlesbrough          | 6 3 2 1 11 7 8    |
| Everton                | 7 3 1 3 11 6 7    |
| Newcastle U.           | 7 3 1 3 9 5 7     |
| Burnley                | 6 3 1 2 7 4 7     |
| W. Bromwich            | 7 3 1 3 12 9 7    |
| Blackburn              | 7 3 1 3 14 12 7   |
| Aston Villa            | 6 3 1 2 9 11 7    |
| Barnford City          | 7 1 4 2 8 11 6    |
| Liverpool              | 7 2 2 3 11 20 8   |
| Bolton Wan.            | 7 2 1 4 17 18 5   |
| Notts County           | 6 2 1 3 9 10 5    |
| Sheffield U.           | 6 1 3 2 6 7 5     |
| Sunderland             | 6 2 1 3 10 12 5   |
| Manchester U.          | 6 2 1 3 8 10 5    |
| Tottenham              | 7 1 2 4 1 15 4    |
| Bradford               | 5 2 0 3 6 14 4    |
| Chelsea                | 6 0 3 3 5 12 3    |

Many of the First League Clubs must have been shaken and startled by their experiences last Saturday. It is rarely that there are so many surprises. Only four home teams won, and the vanquished included the champions of last season, Blackburn Rovers, who, with one of the best forward lines in the country, strove desperately against Manchester City without being able to get a goal. At Blackburn it always seemed as if the Rovers ought to win, but all the deft footwork and cunning of their expert forwards failed to bring a goal. Oldham could not prevent McLean scoring, but they registered an astonishing victory over Sheffield Wednesday, who lost as many goals in this match as they had conceded in their previous six. Equally sensational was Everton's performance on the neighbouring Liverpool ground, though they have won at Anfield with remarkable regularity. Indeed, since 1899 they have never been defeated there and have scored ten victories, the other five games having been drawn. A fortnight ago, when they had not won a match, one was inclined to think that Notts County were fated to return to

the Second League, but they have since been twice successful and their performance at Bolton was one of great merit. There is little better news to report about the London clubs. Tottenham Hotspur gained their first victory in mid-week, heading West Bromwich Albion by two goals to nil, but they were outclassed at Newcastle last Saturday, and Chelsea continue to flounder in rather hopeless fashion. Against Aston Villa, Chelsea made the experiment of playing Logan, their centre half, at inside left, but it had sorry results, and the team was always in an unsettled state. After several re-arrangements, Abrams, the left half secured from the Heart of Midlothian, went into the forward line and scored from this unfamiliar position.

| Second League.    |   |
|-------------------|---|
| Barnsley          | 2 |
| Bristol City      | 1 |
| Clapton Orient    | 2 |
| Blackpool         | 0 |
| Fulham            | 2 |
| Birmingham        | 3 |
| Glossop           | 2 |
| Huddersfield Town | 2 |
| Hull City         | 1 |
| Derby County      | 0 |
| Leeds City        | 2 |
| Arsenal           | 2 |
| Leicester Fosse   | 1 |
| Bury              | 3 |
| Notts Forest      | 1 |
| Preston North End | 1 |
| Stockport County  | 1 |
| Lincoln City      | 0 |
| Wolverhampton     | 0 |
| Grimsby Town      | 1 |

Played on the ground of the first named club on October 3rd.

| Positions of the Clubs. |                 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
|                         | P.W.D.L.F.A.    |
| The Arsenal             | 7 4 2 1 15 5 10 |
| Huddersfield            | 7 4 2 1 16 8 10 |
| Clapton O.              | 7 4 2 1 9 5 10  |
| Bury                    | 6 5 0 1 14 9 10 |
| Preston N.E.            | 7 3 3 1 11 8 9  |
| Bristol City            | 6 4 0 2 10 6 8  |
| Fulham                  | 7 4 0 3 11 9 8  |
| Wolves                  | 7 3 2 2 8 7 8   |
| Grimsby                 | 7 3 2 2 7 9 8   |
| Derby County            | 6 3 1 2 12 5 7  |
| Birmingham              | 6 2 2 2 10 9 6  |
| Hull City               | 6 3 0 3 7 8 6   |
| Notts Forest            | 7 2 2 3 11 15 6 |
| Lincoln City            | 7 2 1 4 11 14 5 |
| Stockport               | 6 2 1 3 6 7 5   |
| Barnsley                | 6 2 1 3 5 12 5  |
| Leeds City              | 7 1 1 5 7 12 3  |
| Leicester               | 7 1 1 5 6 12 3  |
| Glossop                 | 7 0 3 4 7 18 3  |
| Blackpool               | 6 1 0 5 7 13 2  |

Affairs in the Second League ran a more normal course, but it was noteworthy that the sides who did best in scoring, Birmingham and Bury, were away from home. The success of Birmingham was the more remarkable because Fulham had not previously lost a goal at home. This was a match which aroused great excitement, for, after being behind at the interval, Fulham obtained two goals and the lead, only to be beaten in the last three minutes. The outstanding feature was the display of Windridge, who holds the reputation amongst his professional brethren of being the finest exponent of forward play during the past twelve years or so. After being six years with Chelsea and two with Middlesbrough, Windridge is back once more with his old club, and on his display on Saturday it is doubtful whether there is yet a man who has his wonderful control over the ball and can "do" so much with it.

The Arsenal continue at the head of the table, despite the fact that they only drew at Leeds after leading by two goals to one, but their only advantage over Huddersfield and Clapton Orient is one of goal average and they have played a match more than Bury.

The Southern League.  
As was necessary for them to keep their places at the top of the Southern League, Brighton and Watford were successful in outmanoeuvring the latter's performance in beating Millwall was the

### ATROCITIES ADMITTED.

Extracts from the Diary of a Saxon Officer.

Paris, October 8.

In the pocket book of a German officer, belonging to the 178th Saxon Regiment of Infantry can be read the following extracts confirming the reports of German atrocities since the beginning of the war:

I visited a little chateau belonging to the secretary of the King of the Belgians. Our men conducted themselves like vandals, first ransacking the cellars, then upsetting everything in the rooms of the house. They even attempted to break open a strong chest, and magnificent pieces of furniture and chinaware were broken.

At Sovet a Belgian accused of espionage was shot. At Lisogne, on August 23, our men said they could not advance because marksmen were shooting at them from the houses. They caught about a dozen sharpshooters and placed them in three lines so that the same shot would hit three men at the same time.

At B— our men destroyed everything. Not a house remains standing. Men, women, and children found in a monastery, which had already been burnt, were shot.

At Villers the population having warned the French of the passage of our troops, we also set fire to the village after having shot the Coss and some inhabitants. We crossed the French frontier and camped at Gaz d'Ossus; the village was put in flames. A cyclist, in falling, made his gun go off and pretended that he had been shot at. For this all the inhabitants were thrown into the flames. At L'Espe 200 people were killed.

The officer adds on another page:—  
"I myself could not help taking away little souvenirs. I found a fine waterproof and a good camera, which I intend to give to Felix."

—Exchange.

best of the day. It is a saying amongst professional footballers, who are unusually superstitious and easily perturbed by any untoward incident, that if you do not make the most of luck when it comes, it will turn against you, and it is not unlikely that Millwall ascribe their defeat to the fact that they failed to score from a penalty kick before a goal had been registered. At any rate, from this point they began to play very poor football, and long before the finish were almost outclassed. Most people have been wondering when Watford would fall back into their old bad ways, but their performance was convincing proof of their excellence. It is coming to be recognised that Swindon are again going to play a prominent part in the competition. They have scored seven out of a possible eight points from their last four games, and now have not much to say to make up to reach the top of the table. Their match with Norwich City was noteworthy for the success of Fleming as centre forward; he obtained three of his side's four goals. As was bound to happen after their woeful experience, the Crystal Palace side was much altered for the game at Reading, but the improvement hoped for did not come. The forwards are responsible for the repeated failure of the team. To date as many as six points have been dropped as compared with a year ago. Oroydon Common won their first match when they beat Southampton, and a change in the fortunes of the Palace cannot be much longer delayed.

### THE SANITARY BOARD.

Fine Spot for a Post Office.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, Mr. G. N. Orms, (President) presiding. Those present were:—Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. P. W. Goldring, the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Lieut. Col. Gordon Hall, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ng Hon-see, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health) Dr. W. W. Pearce (A.M.O.H.), and Mr. E. W. Hamilton (Secretary).

The President minutes that the latrine adjoining the Sanitary Board Offices in Queen's Road East be closed. He said that with reference to that latrine, if all members agreed that it was unnecessary he thought they could make up their minds to do away with it for good and for all. He had gone into the question carefully as to the usage of that and the neighbouring latrine and he had found that the latter was hardly used at all; certainly it was too far out of the way in Queen's Road East. He thought it would be a very good thing if they made those using the latrine go a little further. He thought, too, that it was not an ideal spot for a latrine, and the Post Master General agreed with him that it would make a good spot for a Post Office, and those who passed up and down Queen's Road East would welcome the change. He thought it would be better to close it down altogether. He knew it would make an excellent Post Office. He then moved that it be closed.

Mr. Chan Kai-ming seconded, and the resolution was carried. The rat returns laid on the table showed that in Victoria for the week ending Nov. 7, 1,497 rats were caught, none were infected; and in Kowloon 230 rats were caught, none infected. Total rats caught: 1,727.

### DYNAMITE POSSESSION

Accused a Former Canton Official.

This afternoon, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with having in his possession a quantity of dynamite. The prisoner was arrested prior to boarding the s.s. Tai-shan, bound for Macao.

Chief Detective Inspector Marison prosecuted, and Mr. C. A. S. Russ defended.

Inspector Marison said that the man was arrested on the Wing Lok Street wharf with the substance and fuses in his possession, by a Chinese constable. The prisoner was an ex-Armory officer during the last Revolution. He had held an official position, but when Chen Kwang-ming left Canton, the prisoner also fled. He had been going between Hongkong and Macao for the past twelve months.

Mr. F. Browne, Government analyst, said the substance was dynamite and could be used in the manufacture of bombs. Used with the detonators produced in court it would be violently explosive.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

### German Casualties.

Rome, Oct. 7.

The *Tribuna* this morning states that according to the lists of German casualties furnished by the German authorities the German army during the first four weeks of the war lost 117,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners. This number does not include the sick.—Henter.

Rome, Oct. 6.  
The German authorities admit that the total losses to date are at least 300,000.—Exchange.

### WAR ITEMS.

Pacific Island Chiefs Offer.  
Wellington, Oct. 10.

The Chiefs of Mangaia and Niue, two of the small Cook Islands, have contributed substantially to the patriotic fund, and have also offered two hundred able-bodied natives for service wherever required. The offer has been placed before the Imperial Government.—Henter.

Pay for German Prisoners.  
The War Office have notified that prisoners of war, other than officers, may be employed in their quarters under the same conditions as British soldiers, receiving only working pay for such employment as British soldiers would receive under existing regulations. Only so much of the working pay earned is to be issued as may be reasonable required for improving the prisoner's position, the balance being credited to his account.

German Flag for Sydney.  
Sydney, Oct. 7.

The German flag which was struck at Babal (New Pomerania) has been presented to the city of Sydney.

British Airmen Praised.  
Paris, October 6.

A correspondent, who has returned from a journey in the rear of the Allies' lines, writes in terms of the highest praise concerning a British aeroplane base which he visited at—. Great machines, with outstretched wings, were resting by the side of a vast field hangar, in which they were sheltered by night, while in the neighbourhood were enormous automobiles, travelling smithies, and field electric power stations. Repair work on aeroplanes damaged in action was being effected by night, so that in the morning they would again be ready for service.

Argentine Resentment.

Buenos Aires, Oct. 9.—There is increasing public irritation at the Argentine Government's delay in obtaining satisfaction for the murder of M. Himmer at Dinant, and for the German insults offered to the Argentine flag. The sympathies of the Argentine public are entirely with the Allies, and it is feared that the inactivity of the Government may give rise to a wrong impression abroad. M. Himmer was the Argentine Vice-Consul at Dinant. According to messages received from Amsterdam, he was shot on his own doorstep by German soldiers, and the Argentine flag was thrown into the street. A score of his workmen were also put to death, though unarmed.

German Army Commands.

Bordeaux, Oct. 6.

It is confirmed that a number of important changes have been made in the German Army commands. General von Mogen replaces General von Hindenburg in Eastern Prussia; General Eberhardt becomes Military Governor of Strassburg; General von Gersik becomes Governor of Ulm; and General Ludinghaus replaces General von Luckwald in command at Ochlenitz. Yesterday it was reported that Major-General von Voigte-Rheitz had assumed charge of the German General Staff, presumably superseding General von Moltke.

Mrs. Goethals Arrested.

With the return to Washington of American naval officers who were in France at the time of the outbreak of war, it became known that Mrs. George W. Goethals, wife of Governor Goethals, of the Panama Canal zone, was arrested at Villafraña as a German spy. Mrs. Goethals is of German descent, and speaks the language fluently. She had some difficulty in proving her identity, but finally produced her marriage certificate. When the French officers learned that she was the wife of the builder of the Panama Canal they could not speak sufficiently, and her release was ordered immediately.







## DIARY OF WAR.

## COUNTRIES AT WAR.

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| Germany | Britain.    |
| Austria | Russia.     |
| Turkey  | France.     |
|         | Belgium.    |
|         | Japan.      |
|         | Serbia.     |
|         | Montenegro. |

## ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 6 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army it consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

## Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 8 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official Pester Lloyd affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

## Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans.

Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners.

Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23.

French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Forces safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians recapture along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Asia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haalok. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea; the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Kowarska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 27.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy.

Australasian Squadron occupies Herberlsbohe, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Lunerville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabain-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Lawarska, and occupy Czerowitza. Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Lela was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tientsin.

Sept. 27.—Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues. Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France, Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tientsin, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In the big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communications. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace. Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sunk in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive.

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 14.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomania and captures the Pontopora (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18, and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French cruiser Waldeck Rousseau sinks Austrian cruiser off Dalmatian coast.

Oct. 20.—Japanese occupy Marshall, Mariana and Caroline Islands.

Oct. 21.—Announced that the Emden sinks five more British vessels and captures another. British warships do great work off the Belgian coast, shelling the enemy's trenches and wrecking six batteries. Germans who had advanced on Warsaw compelled to retreat. Russians pursuing them. British naval flotilla continues to bombard German flank.

Oct. 23.—Severe fighting on the Left Wing, the Allies continuing to make progress. Steamer Grosfeld arrives at Lis Palmas with the crews of 13 steamers sunk by the German cruiser Karlsruhe, mostly in the Atlantic.

Oct. 24.—British destroyer

Badger sinks German submarine off Dutch coast. Announced that there are nine German cruisers on the high seas, and that 70 warships of the Allies are searching for them.

Oct. 25 to 28.—Allies continue to progress on the Left Wing, and Russians advance to Lowicz and Lodz, driving the Germans before them. French drive enemy over frontier east of Nancy.

Oct. 29.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

Oct. 28.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Piliss, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

Oct. 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombards Theodosia in the Crimea.

Oct. 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Nieuport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude. Russians still advance in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 1.—British cruiser Hermes sunk by submarine in the Straits of Dover. British, French and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople request passports. Most of the German forts at Tientsin silenced by Japanese and British bombardment. British and French Ambassadors leave Constantinople. Announced

that 2,000 armed Bedouins have penetrated Egyptian territory. Germans continue violent attacks in Belgium and France, but are everywhere repulsed. British Government to shortly issue war loan of £200,000,000. Turkey apologises to Russia, but endeavours to throw the responsibility on the latter.

Nov. 3.—H.M.S. Minerva bombards Akaba, which is evacuated. Thrilling story from British Headquarters issued showing how a large body of British troops was transferred from the Aisne to the battle on the north coast, and how in subsequent fighting the enemy suffered terribly from our offensive. Submarine D5 sank in skirmish with retreating German squadron in North Sea. German abandon left bank of the Yser below Dixmude. Anglo-French Squadron bombards the Dardanelles.

Nov. 4.—German cruiser Yorck strikes chain of mines blocking entrance to Jable By and sinks.

Nov. 5.—War between Britain and Turkey declared. Annexation of Cyprus announced.

Nov. 6.—Austrians retreating along whole front before Russians. France declares war on Turkey.

Nov. 7.—Fall of Tientsin announced. Russians continue triumphant march, capturing many prisoners and guns. Allies still make progress.

Nov. 8.—Announced that the surrender of Tientsin is unconditional. Russian cavalry enters German territory from beyond the Vistula.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden caught off Coos Islands by H.M.A.S. Sydney; engagement ensues; Emden goes ashore and is burnt out; Commander and a nephew of the Kaiser among the prisoners.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koenigsberg imprisoned in the Ruffi River. German East Africa, by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia. Admiralty announces that, in absence of information, loss of cruisers Gool Hope and Monmouth must be assumed.

Nov. 13.—Mr. Asquith announces that British casualties in France up to October 31 total 57,000. Christian De Wet's rebel commando severely defeated by General Botha. Announced that supplementary vote for another million men will be asked for, bringing British Army up to 2,186,400, exclusive of Territorials.

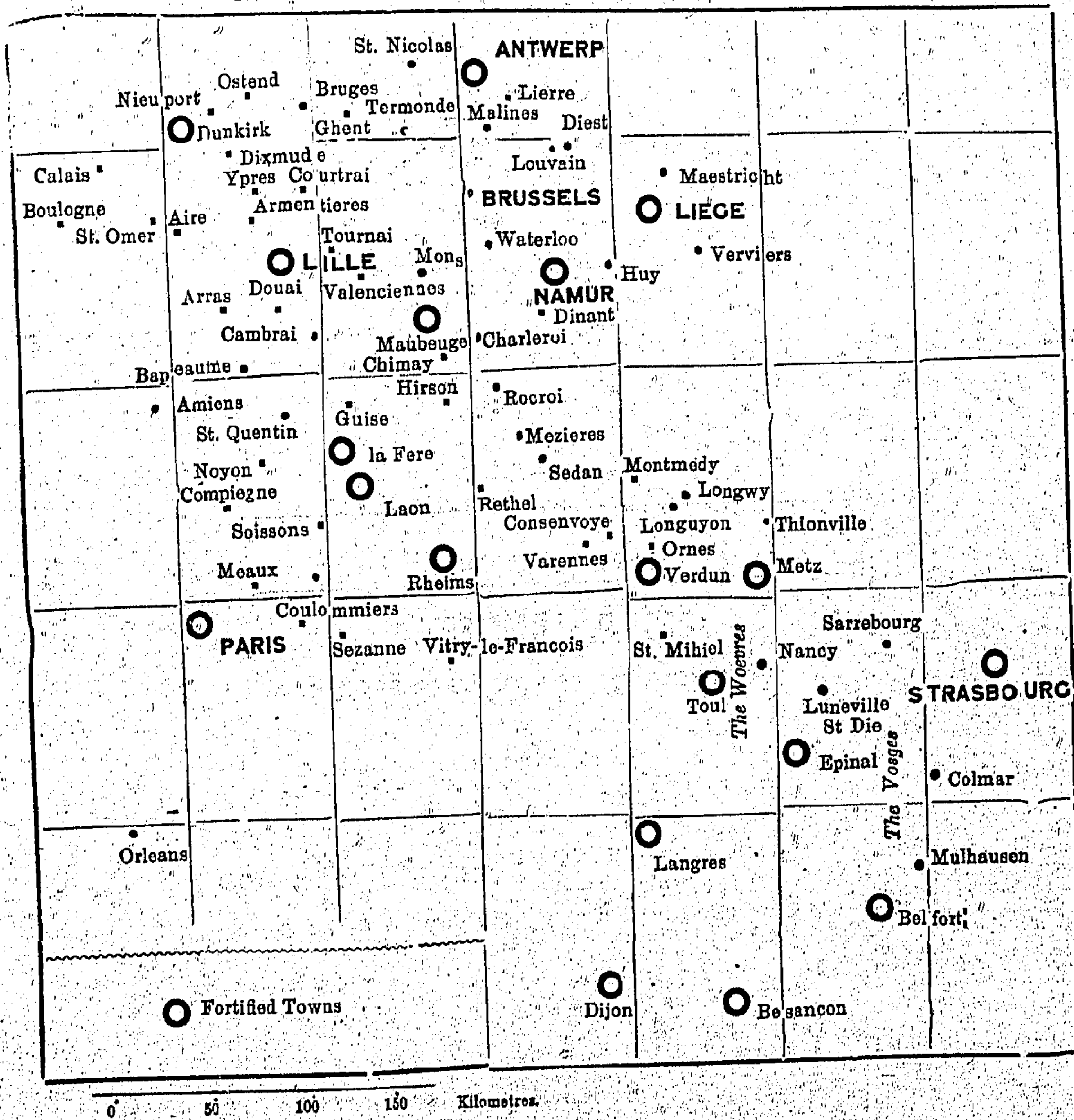
Nov. 14.—Egyptian Mohammedans give expression to remarkable feelings of loyalty towards British.

Nov. 15.—Death of Earl Roberts in France announced. Fighting still continues in Belgium, Germans being thrown back to right bank of the Yser Canal.

## THE WAR.

## Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the German attacks in the region of Ypres have been repulsed with heavy losses, and that the enemy has been thrown back to the right bank of the Yser canal.







## ITALY SURROUNDED BY WAR.

Compiled from the latest available Italian Papers.

The former French Minister, President Barthou, recently had an interview with the Paris correspondent of the *Gazzetta d'Italia*, in which he pointed out the advantages Italy would derive if she departed from her present policy and joined the Allies. He took it for granted that they would be victorious. "If Italy is on our side," he says, "and has her share in the glorious combat and the final victory, it is necessary to enumerate all she will gain? She will receive absolutely and finally everything Austria has hitherto denied her. If France and England will not object, Russia will not withhold her consent, and thus the three great Powers will see to it that Italy will keep what she has conquered by the might of her army."

The Genoa paper, *Il Caffaro*, of August 31, published an article by a captain of the Italian General Staff, showing that up to that time the fortunes of war had favoured the Germans, who on the battlefields of the east and the west had secured strategic advantages.

The Italian Government has sanctioned the issue of new state notes of ten and five lire each, to the amount of 350 millions, which are covered by silver currency in the Treasury. There are, furthermore, issued certificates of two and one lire each, which are similarly covered.

From Rome it is announced that the Banca di Napoli undertakes the transfer of payments between the United States and Italy. The branch office of the Banca di Napoli, in Egypt, has been compelled to close its doors, as the present rules of the Egyptian Government make it no longer possible for it to conduct business in a normal way.

The Milan *Secolo* relates several instances of ill-treatment of Italian labourers in France. Four thousand Italians, who had been employed in the fortifications of Belfort, were summarily ordered to leave the town and lost twenty-five days' wages. In Nancy some labourers fared no better.

The forming of Garibaldi Legions in Paris and London has led the Italian Government to declare, through its Ambassadors in those cities, that Italian citizens who join these corps lose thereby their rights of citizenship.

The Hamburg *Olab*, *Circolo Regina Elena*, has sent a telegram to the leading papers of Italy saying: "We notice with the deepest regret that at so serious a time one-sided reports and false sentimentality interfere with a rational view of actual facts and with the recognition of what is best for the interests of our country. It would be an act of the highest patriotism if the press urged the public to exercise more self-restraint."

The Italian papers indulge in speculations as to the position of the new Pope concerning international relations. It is pointed out, by those familiar with his character, that there is no likelihood of his resuming the policy of Cardinal Rampolla, in spite of his close affiliation, at various times, with that prelate.

The *Agencia Stefani* publishes the following: "Several Swiss papers, notably the *Gazette de Lausanne*, having printed letters from correspondents stating that there were 800,000 soldiers in the province of Venice, and that the Italian campaign was about to begin, it becomes necessary to contradict all such statements. What apparently gave colour to them was the formation of small camps, after certain classes of reserves had been called out. The camps were formed because of insufficiency of room, and to facilitate drill, as well as for hygienic reasons, and these military measures extend over the entire kingdom of Italy. They naturally become more apparent where the garrison is normally strong, as in Venetia and the valley of the Po, but it is possible that recourse may be had to these measures throughout the entire peninsula, as well as in Sicily and Sardinia. Newspaper reports which contradict the neutrality assumed by Italy during the present conflict are entirely without foundation."

The President of the Italian Ministry, Signor Salantera, received recently a delegation of the Socialist members of the Italian Parliament, who urged the speedy convocation of the Chambers. The spokesman expressed their conviction that, with Parliament in session, it would be more easily possible than at present to enlighten public opinion, and to guard the Government against a clamour that might cause it to depart from the present policy. The Minister replied that such an assumption was entirely groundless. Mobilisation was not thought of by the Government.

*L'Italia* publishes an article by a correspondent who recently passed through Trieste, on his way to Rome. He says the population is entirely pro-Italian in sentiment. "People read, they devour, the royal proclamation. Men, women, and children form processions in the streets, preceded by the Italian flag, and sing the Garibaldi hymn. There is no disorder, only extreme joy. The police is powerless and does not interfere."

The problem of the unemployed is receiving the serious attention of Italian municipalities. The difficulties of the situation are augmented, especially in Sardinia, by the return of Italian labourers from other countries, particularly of miners from Belgium and France. In Rome the Minister of Public Works has issued directions to the various prefects throughout the country to hasten the execution of public works. If funds are lacking in certain communities, the Minister promises Government assistance. In Milan the Municipal Council is undertaking the repaving of streets and the construction of new passageways, and is preparing for a more thorough cleaning of the streets in winter. The claims of the agricultural population are also being considered, especially of grape growers, who are to be given greater facilities for trading in the towns.

Italian travellers who arrived recently at Ancona from Zara, the capital of Dalmatia, speak of a variable reign of terror there, caused by the Government's treatment of the Italian-speaking population. Austrian soldiers, with fixed bayonets, patrol the deserted streets, and search the houses. The water supply is insufficient, bread scarce and of poor quality. All night life has ceased. No paper is allowed to appear, and the few that arrive from Trieste are so thoroughly censored that entire columns are left blank.

Professor Einaudi, of Turin, a well-known political economist, writes to the *Corriere della Sera* that the most important of all the economic problems which Italy has to face is that of her coal supply. Within the last few days, he says, prices have risen enormously. Cardiff coal, which at the outbreak of the war was 28 lire per ton, jumped up to 90, and finally to 105 lire. At the time of writing the price was about 80 lire. Factories compelled to pay such rates must work at a loss. Still at the present moment the stock of coal on hand in the various Italian harbours is about normal, say 152,000 tons, of which 18,000 tons is for the use of the state railroads. Italy consumed in 1913 nearly 11,000,000 tons, of which 9,400,000 came from England, 950,000 from Germany, 164,000 from France, 133,000 from Austria, and 93,000 from America. The United States constitutes at present, for Italy, the only open market for coal, but the price for American coal has also risen enormously.

Sir Robert Turnbull's Retirement. Sir Robert Turnbull has retired from the position of general manager of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and has been succeeded by Mr. Guy Calthrop.

**SILIMPOPON COAL.**  
**BUNKERS**  
can be supplied at cheap rate at

**SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK**  
(British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.  
A. BUNE

## POST OFFICE.

## Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.  
2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.  
3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.  
4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the public for inclusion in their ships' papers any but bona fide consigned letters which should be left open for inspection when required.  
5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.  
6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence, except bona fide consigned letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere on route to Hongkong.  
7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the sole belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamship Company.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE NAMES OF THE VESSELS BY WHICH MAILS ARE FORWARDED WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN THE MAIL NOTICES.

CORRESPONDENCE (INCLUDING PARCELS) IS BEING DESPATCHED AS OPPORTUNITY OFFERS; BUT ALL SERVICES ARE IRREGULAR AND UNCERTAIN AND ALL CORRESPONDENCE IS LIABLE TO DELAY.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS SUSPENDED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GUARANTEE THE SAFETY OF ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF THE KING'S ENEMIES. UNLESS, HOWEVER, NOTICE OF LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, CUBA, OR MONTENEGRO, AND NO LETTERS, BOXES OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO THE UNITED KINGDOM IS IN FULL WORKING ORDER IN BOTH DIRECTIONS BY THE LONG SEA ROUTE. THE PARCEL POST SERVICE TO EGYPT AND CERTAIN COUNTRIES MENTIONED, SERVED BY EGYPT, IS RESUMED FOR ORDINARY PARCELS ONLY—CRETE, CYPRUS, GREECE, SYRIA, TURKEY, ITALY, ALGERIA, TUNIS, SWITZERLAND AND (LYBIA) TRIPOLI.

A late mail for Swatow Amoy & Foochow will in future be closed or all Douglas steamers 20 minutes before each steamer sails. Ordinary correspondence will be received after the regular mail has closed at the side west entrance to the G. P. O. in the lane off Des Voeux Road.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The services to Germany, Austria, and Tientsin are suspended.

The New Year Parcel Mail will be closed at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 19th inst.

Insured Parcels will only be accepted for the United Kingdom.

CHRISTMAS MAIL.

The Public are informed that the Christmas Mail to the United Kingdom and countries beyond will be closed at the Post Office at 10.30 a.m. on the 20th inst. via Suez and due to reach London on the 25th Dec. Correspondence intended for this route must be so superimposed.

Mails to United Kingdom despatched via Suez take about a month to reach their destination. The Christmas Mail by this route will leave about the same date.

Further particulars will be published later.

The American Mail is expected to arrive here on the 19th inst.

The English Mail from Europe is due to arrive here on the 19th inst., at daylight.

MAILS DUE.

American, 19th inst.  
English, 19th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.  
Suez, Ceylon & Europe 18th Nov., 9 a.m.  
Swatow, Amoy, Hongkong & Port Moresby via Batavia 18th inst., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 19th Nov.  
Pakoi & Haiphong 19th inst., 10 a.m.  
Port Boyard, Haiphong and Pakoi 19th Nov., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China 19th Nov., 3 p.m.

Mail: Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia) 19th inst., 3 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. 5 p.m. Monday, 22nd November.)

FRIDAY, 20th Nov.  
Europe, India, via Tientsin 20th inst., 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, 20th Nov.  
Europe, India, via Tientsin 20th inst., 4 p.m.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Yasaka Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,673, T. Yamawaki, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 13th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.  
Atlantique, Fr. s.s. 4,071, Charbonnel, 16th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst., Gen.—M. M.  
Halmun, Br. s.s. 611, Stewart, 17th inst.—Swatow, 16th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.  
Nichiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,437, J. Sone, 16th inst.—Saigon, Rice & Flour—M. & Co.  
Yuang, Br. s.s. 1,120, N. R. Bennett, 17th inst.—Daly, Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, J. Doyle, 16th inst.—Quangyung, 15th inst. Lime Stone—S. T. & Co.  
Albiana, Br. s.s. 2,468, Wm. Dmbar, 17th inst.—Chingwantao, 16th inst., Coal—D. & Co.  
Nagoya, Br. s.s. 4,219, W. H. Sweny, 17th inst.—London, 3rd Oct., Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
Hokuto Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,916, K. Morita, 16th inst.—Keelung, 14th inst., Gen.—D. & Co.  
Achilles, Br. s.s. 4,403, Edmondson, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 16th inst., Gen.—J. & S.  
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,093, W. G. G. Loach, 17th inst.—Manila, 14th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.  
Hild, Norw. s.s. 714, G. Jansen, 16th inst.—Bangkok, 8th inst., Rice—Chinese.  
Lienhsing, Br. s.s. 1,048, Carle, 17th inst.—Tientsin, 10th inst., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Atlantique from Shanghai for Hongkong—Messrs J. O. Dyer, H. Hancock, B. Brodsky.  
Per s.s. Yasaka Maru from Shanghai—Messrs W. Brown, H. Kawabe, Kan Ohnuma, Kan Yui-pung, M. Nathan, K. Sakaki, J. Hirose, T. Kondo, Kan Yui-wai, Kan Leun-sie, Pan Lun-sang, G. Walters, Li Sang, K. Kurokawa, Kan Pun-sie, T. Munekata, A. W. Soeman, Syabo.  
Per s.s. Loongsang from Manila—Mr S. Clair.  
Per s.s. Lienhsing from Tientsin etc.—Messrs O. Vallarion, H. Stansby, J. O. Salas, D. Ziemelis.

Per s.s. Nagoya from London etc.—Mrs. Harbry, Mr & Mrs Nave, 2 Misses Nave, Miss M. Ford, Mrs W. Hedley, Mrs Dowling, Miss E. Collins, Mr & Mrs A. Bond, Miss H. L. Lillie, Mrs Mackay, J. Hunter, Miss F. S. Jones, Miss E. M. Folop, Middleton, W. D. Bell, Capt N. E. Jones, Comdr. Kullbin, Senr Lt Kibatsky, Engr Comdr. Smirnov, Dr Smirnov, Lt Maanoff, Engr Sub Lt Osipoff, Sub Lt Ribon, Sub Lt at Sub Lt Osipoff, Sub Lt Ribon, Sub Lt at Kisheloff, Michelon, Russian Sailors, Kirpitanenko, Marum, Russian Sailors, H. E. Swatfield, O. S. Eyster, G. H. Tan, Mr & Mrs McClelland, K. Young.

Australia Mail. Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is. 20th Nov., 11 a.m.  
English Mail. Straits, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe Late Letters 10.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. Extra Postage 10 cents. (Letters postpaid all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail). The parcel mail will be closed on Thursday, the 19th Nov. at 5 p.m. 20th Nov. 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, 21st Nov.

Wel Hai Wel & Tientsin 21st Nov., 11 a.m.

Amoy & Foochow 21st inst., 2 p.m.

Siberia Mail. Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia) 21st Nov. 4 p.m.

(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. Thursday 26th inst.)

SUNDAY, 22nd Nov.

Swatow 22nd Nov. 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 24th Nov.

Philippine Is. 24th Nov. 3 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow 24th Nov. 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 1st Dec.

Philippine Is. 1st Dec. 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 8th Dec.

Australia Mail. Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Is. 8th Dec. 11 a.m.

TIDE TABLE.

16th Nov. to 22nd Nov., 1914.

| Day   | High Water | Low Water | High Water | Low Water |
|-------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| Nov   | 16         | 17        | 18         | 19        |
| Mon   | 5.15       | 1.15      | 5.15       | 1.15      |
| Tues  | 5.15       | 1.15      | 5.15       | 1.15      |
| Wed   | 5.15       | 1.15      | 5.15       | 1.15      |
| Thurs | 5.15       | 1.15      | 5.15       | 1.15      |
| Fri   | 5.15       | 1.15      | 5.15       | 1.15      |
| Sat   | 5.15       | 1.15      | 5.15       | 1.15      |
| Sun   | 5.15       | 1.15      | 5.15       | 1.15      |

in morning, afternoon

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Findon Haddock, Kippers &c.

ALEXANDER CAFE.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.45—The anticyclone has moved north-eastwards and is central over Korea this morning. Pressure has consequently decreased moderately over the China coast and Formosa and increased over S. Manchuria and N. Japan. Moderate monsoon will prevail over the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

| District                                       | Forecast                  |
|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood                   | E. winds, moderate; fine. |
| 2 Formosa Channel                              | N.E. winds, fresh.        |
| 3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook | The same as No. 1.        |
| 4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1.        |

China Coast Meteorological Register.

17th Nov., a.m.

| Station  | Hour | Barometer | Temperature | Humidity | Wind | Weather |
|----------|------|-----------|-------------|----------|------|---------|
| Worstock | 7a   | 30.02     | 30          |          | 0 b  |         |
| Nemuro   | 6a   | 29.97     |             | w        | 7    |         |
| Hakodate | "    | 30.03     |             | wnw      | 7    |         |
| Tokio    | "    | 30.10     |             | nw       | 1    |         |
| Kochi    | "    | 30.19     |             | sw       | 1    |         |
| Nagasaki | "    | 30.19     |             | ene      | 1    |         |
| K'gima   | "    | 30.15     |             | ene      | 1    |         |
| Osaka    | "    | 30.02     |             | ene      | 0    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.91     |             | se       | 2    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.91     |             | s        | 1    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.04     |             | c        | 1    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.26     | 41          | 83       | sws  | 3 b     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.26     | 51          |          | nne  | 1 om    |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.17     | 59          |          | nne  | 1 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.99     | 65          |          | n    | 2 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.01     | 65          | 84       | n    | 2 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.02     | 63          | 89       | nne  | 1 b     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.00     |             | e        | 4    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.98     |             | n        | 6    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.95     |             | n        | 2    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.01     |             | ne       | 8    |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.07     | 61          | 94       | e    | 1 b     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.05     | 68          | 85       | se   | 1 b     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.02     |             | e        | 4 c  |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.04     | 64          |          | naw  | 1 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.12     | 69          | 80       | e    | 1 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 30.04     | 68          |          | no   | 3 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.99     | 73          |          | one  | 2 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.93     | 75          |          | no   | 4 c     |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.91     | 74          |          | s    | 6       |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.89     | 74          |          | 0    | 0       |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.89     | 74          |          | 0 b  |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.91     | 83          |          | one  | 2 b     |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.90     |             |          | 1 b  |         |
| Yokohama | "    | 29.90     | 86          |          | e    | 1 c     |

T. F. Claxton, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, Nov. 17.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths

TO SAIL

For Freight Rates and space apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

3, Queen's Building.

V. M. SMITH, Manager.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor, Dr. J. W. Nylos

by George William Oade Barnett at 11, Lee House

Street, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

# THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

| For                                                                     | Steamers                               | To Sail On           | Remark            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| SHANGHAI, MOJO, KOBE AND YOKO-HAMA                                      | Nagoya<br>Capt. W. H. Sweny<br>R.N.R.  | 3 p.m.<br>18th Nov.  | Freight & Passage |
| SHANGHAI                                                                | Oriental<br>Capt. A. L. Valentini      | 4 p.m.<br>19th Nov.  | Freight & Passage |
| LONDON, via Universal Ports of Call                                     | Nubia<br>Capt. A. B. Garwood<br>R.N.R. | d'light<br>21st Nov. | Freight & Passage |
| LONDON & Genoa via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles | Nellore<br>Capt. J. Gaunt<br>R.N.R.    | about<br>25th Nov.   | Freight & Passage |

Subject to alteration without notice.

All steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London through their representatives there.

The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. A. Hewett,

Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

Hongkong, 17th Nov., 1914

4

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.

MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons

KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons

CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons

PERSIA 8000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

MONGOLIA Sailing TUESDAY, 1st Dec. at 1 p.m.

PERSIA (via Manila) WED